

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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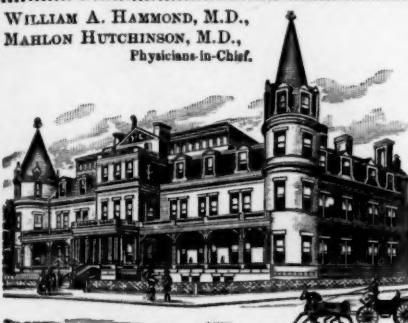
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Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are invited to correspond with this office for any catalogue or general information desired regarding educational institutions.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

EFFECT OF BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT ON THE SILVER MOVEMENT.

HERE has been no disposition, even among the most confirmed opponents of the free silver movement, to minimize or underrate the importance of the remarkable revival of the agitation for bimetallism in the West and South. On the contrary, all gold monometalists have been urging the necessity of a counter-agitation in favor of "sound money," and uttering warnings against the dangers of passivity and over confidence. But since the appearance of unmistakable signs of business improvement and the return of prosperity, the opinion has been freely expressed that "good times" would do more than any amount of theoretical argument and campaigning to check the silver revival and cause a collapse of the movement. Historical parallels are cited to prove that all such agitations spring up in hard times and gradually die out with the advent of industrial activity. Thus *The New York Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"The advocates of the unlimited coinage of silver are already finding that there is an obstacle in their path which is insur-

mountable. Their whole contention is based upon the claim that the existing financial system is ruining the country, and that the continuance of this system involves general misfortunes for the people. Lack of work, reduced wages, abnormally low prices for agricultural products—these have long been paraded as the natural results of the gold standard, and voters have been told that this was only the beginning of their troubles unless they decreed a change of standards. . . .

"Such demagogues were sure at least of a sympathetic hearing when a large number of men were out of work and a large number more were receiving insufficient returns for their work. A prolonged continuance of the same conditions would have inclined the unthinking and the reckless to accept any nostrum that promised relief from what seemed intolerable.

"But during the last few weeks a change has set in which has already gone far enough to assure a complete revolution. Ever since the success of the last bond sale convinced this country and the world that our national credit was established upon a firm foundation, the signs of the times have grown steadily more favorable. There is not a department of industry which has not felt the improvement, and the outlook only grows more promising month by month.

"The prices of great agricultural staples have risen materially, and the prospect for the wheat-raisers of the West and the cotton-planters of the South is better to-day than it has been before for years. The demand for the products of manufacturing establishments has revived, until closed mills are reopening, and it is becoming possible to restore reduced wages. . . .

"Best of all, the farmers of the West and South, among whom the free-coining sentiment has been strongest, find reason for a more hopeful spirit than they have felt for a long while. The outlook for the crops is everywhere most favorable. The wheat harvest in the Northwest promises to be as bountiful as that of the memorable season of 1891. . . .

"A busy and contented people have little patience with demagogues whose stock in trade is rant about 'calamity' and 'ruin.' They have no time to listen to new theories, and no desire to try them. When men are getting good wages for their labor and good prices for their crops, they speedily lose their interest in speculations as to improved financial systems. A standard which brings them prosperity is a good enough standard.

"The return of prosperity will be a fatal obstacle to the success of the silver propagandists. Good times will constitute an argument that they cannot meet."

A similar view is taken by *The Philadelphia Telegraph* (Rep.), in a cheerful survey of the industrial situation, from which we quote as follows:

"Americans are happily endowed with good common-sense and fair reasoning powers, and they are not usually to be beguiled with assumptions however specious or theories however plausible that are not based on solid fact and will not bear the test of hard logic. It is only during this period of depression and discontent that they have been inclined to seek any recourse, to venture upon any experiment to accept any suggestion promising to 'restore' such conditions as will enable them to live and to pay their debts. It is this almost desperate seeking for some way out of their troubles that has induced the people to turn to the paths marked out by the more-money advocates. It is the vain hope that the so-called 'restoration of silver' will effect the restoration of prosperity that has caused them to follow those false guides who would lead them into universal bankruptcy and dishonor. It is the pressure of debt which they dread being unable to pay that makes possible the entertainment of the idea of a silver compromise at fifty cents on the dollar.

"By an auspicious turn in the tide of our affairs there is coming an end to all this dangerous paltering with invitations to dishon-

esty. The long season of depression is nearly over, and the Winter of our discontent is soon to be made glorious Summer by the Sun of better fortune. We are going to have good crops this year and good prices for our products. There will be more work and better wages for all, and the merchants and manufacturers will do more business with fair profits thereon. Debts will be honestly paid in full, and shame will overtake the upright American citizen who has allowed the thought of a cheap and cheating dollar to enter his mind. American enterprise and American energy will presently be directing American industry and American skill in helpful undertakings in which each will be the gainer, and new riches will be added to the wealth of the community. The present task of the people of this country is to create property, to convert the natural resources of the land into desired forms of value. As we get down to this work again in earnest, the illusions and phantasms that beset idle minds will pass away. When we begin to 'make money' again, to pursue the national ambition to 'get rich,' the fantastic notions of Populistic financiers and the evasive shufflings of dishonest speculators will sink out of sight. Busy people who are 'doing well' have no time for either knavery or foolishness; and as we are going to be very busy indeed during the coming year, the knavery of repudiation and the foolishness of 16 to 1 financing will ere long be relegated to the limbo of forgotten things. The silver craze will follow in the wake of the greenback craze and the Know-Nothing craze and the Granger craze, and many another craze that has swept over the land like a prairie fire and has died as quickly away."

The Atlanta Journal (Dem.) is still more emphatic. Here is what it says:

"As the signs of returning prosperity multiply the silver monometalists grow more furious. The less reason there appears for their proposed experiment, the more clamorous they become for its immediate trial.

"Evidently they are afraid that things will mend themselves without their aid and in spite of their predictions. It would be a terrible blow to the silver monometalists if the country should enter upon an era of great prosperity, and as the country is going in that direction steadily and at an increasing speed the advocates of free silver as our only salvation are increasing their demand for the immediate adoption of their scheme. . . . Every new industry, every rise in the price of a farm product, every increase in wages, every fresh enterprise, every sign of business revival, every promise of great crops—all these fight against the effort to put our currency on a silver basis. As the clouds roll away things look brighter to everybody except the dyed-in-the-wool silver monometalists. They will not know what to talk about when matters get all right, and they are getting that way rapidly. As the country becomes happier and more hopeful their worry increases. Their arguments are being answered by the courts of events, and they don't like it one bit."

Scores of utterances of this tenor might be added. But the "other side" has not yet been heard from on this particular phase of the discussion, in answer to the charge that the silver agitation is simply a product of "hard times" and will disappear with them.



HOW WOULD THIS LOOK IN '96?

—*The Rocky Mountain News, Denver.*

END OF THE NICARAGUAN DIFFICULTY.

THE Salvador Republic having, through her Minister at London, guaranteed the payment within fifteen days of the indemnity demanded of Nicaragua by England, the British Foreign Office agreed to evacuate Corinto and withdraw her squadron from Nicaraguan waters. Reports from Washington state that Salvador, in coming forward to act as surety for Nicaragua, followed the advice of our Department of State. The Administration is severely criticized in some quarters for having allowed the honors of bringing about a satisfactory settlement to be carried by little Salvador.

Salvador the Giant, We the Pigmy.—"It is a striking commentary on the diplomacy of Messrs. Cleveland and Gresham that while Nicaragua turned first and instinctively to the United States for help in her trouble with England, the chief honors of the settlement are carried off by Nicaragua's neighbor, Salvador.

"A problem so difficult for the Cleveland Administration to handle in any satisfactory way, before Corinto was seized, has now been easily solved through the Salvadorean Minister in London. After months had been wasted at Washington by Dr. Guzman in waiting upon Mr. Gresham, little Salvador was resorted to, and the whole affair was settled in a trice. . . .

"It is now asserted in Washington that the suggestion to Salvador to put herself forward was made by our Department of State. Be that as it may, it does not take from her the credit of her act. It only raises the question why British occupation of Corinto was awaited before any settlement was reached.

"Of course, Salvador was powerless to remonstrate or reason with England, while threatening her would have been preposterous. Salvador has not a solitary ship of war, nor is she of such importance to John Bull that he could be counted on to oblige her. She had none of our advantages for dealing with the matter. She simply satisfied herself, with the briefest examination, that Nicaragua could and would pay the money demanded by Great Britain, offered herself as guarantor, and the whole thing was over.

"Salvador is the smallest sovereign State in this hemisphere. In area she is less than New Jersey; in population not equal to Connecticut. But in Nicaragua's hour of distress it is she, rather, that has proved the giant and our country the pigmy. She gathers the laurels."—*The Sun* (Dem.), New York.

The Limits of Honorable Intervention.—"It is now a reasonable expectation that the rampant jingoes who have done their utmost to have this country make a fool of herself in dealing with the complications between Nicaragua and the English Government will subside. . . .

"While these political howlers, whose policy is to concede nothing of good to the present administration, have been beating their tom-toms and shouting for war, the Government has been moving to the limits of honorable intervention in its endeavor to bring about an honorable settlement between the two Powers directly interested. There has been no violation of the Monroe doctrine. England acted from the outset under a promise that there should be none. While the moral sentiment of this country disapproved of the rigorous policy which the greater power adopted toward the weaker one, no accepted principle of international comity would justify forcible intervention on our part. American love of fair play did make itself felt. It was manifest in the tone of the public Press, and it found a more direct as well as a more effective expression through the State correspondence of the Government, which the event shows to have had much weight in determining the course of England after receiving Nicaragua's latest proposal and the guarantee by Salvador.

"The agreement will be carried out, and instead of having war between the two greatest and most advanced nations of the Earth, for which the blood-and-thunder libel-

ers of true Americanism were so lustily clamoring, there will be recorded another triumph of the peaceful methods of adjustment to which the highest and best sentiment of the world is committed. The attitude of the United States in dealing with this serious international trouble has been one of dignity and firmness, which made clear to England that the limitation of her aggressions was fixed by the Monroe doctrine, and at the same time urged considerate treatment of Nicaragua. Had she gone to the extremes demanded

by the ultra-jingoism born of mercenary political purposes, the most disastrous consequences would have resulted and the influence which this Government exerts in the determination of international problems would have been greatly impaired. Jingoism is the furthest possible remove from true Americanism."—*The Free Press (Dem.), Detroit.*

A New Champion of American Independence.—"Well, it has been settled. But by whom? Sir Edward Grey should be a competent witness. He tells us squarely that the United States has never tendered its good offices in the matter, and has never even suggested terms for an amicable settlement. What, then, were all those 'assurances' about? At what has all this Cleveland-Bayard-Pauncefote diplomacy been driving? Unless Sir Edward Grey speaks falsely, and of that he has never been accused, the Washington Government has done nothing, attempted nothing, suggested nothing. It has passed by on the other side, without even a word, leaving Nicaragua to the tender mercies of whosoever might play the rôle of international highwayman.

"Oh, but really nothing could be done? Nevertheless, something has been done, and the affair is settled. But it is little Salvador that has done it. That petty Commonwealth, not as big or as populous as a single county of one of the United States, has with ease accomplished that which this whole country could not do. At its word Nicaragua is saved, and the British fleet retires from Corinto. Salvador is the champion of American independence, the tutelary genius of the Western Hemisphere. Henceforward all the States, from Mexico to the River Plate, must look to Salvador for guidance and protection."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

Our Government's Course Wise and Moderate.—"So far as we can see from our point of view, this is the best disposition of the difficulty that could be made. We Americans who have taken an active interest in the trouble and have been more or less anxious about the outcome can accept this settlement as just and equitable from what we know of the facts. The part our Government has taken in the affair we do not know much about, but it is safe to assume from the conclusions now reached that our authorities have at all events not made any serious mistakes. If we have intervened to any noticeable extent we have not muddled the matter, and have not compromised the dignity of this nation. This is a good deal to say, as, if the Government had been influenced in the least by the clamor of sensational newspapers and jingo statesmen, it would have been the easiest thing in the world to entangle the country in a snarl of international complications very difficult to unravel. We have the assurance of accomplished results that this danger has been judiciously avoided, and we are entitled to felicitate ourselves on the fact that if our Government has exercised any influence in the case, it has undoubtedly been in favor of the pacific settlement now happily effected."—*The Telegraph (Rep.), Philadelphia.*



J. BULL, ESQ., HAS FUN, AND LOTS OF IT, WITH THE MORE OR LESS ESTEEMED MONROE DOCTRINE.

—*The Post, Washington.*

WHAT THE MONROE DOCTRINE IS.

THERE is such a difference of opinion among Press writers regarding the exact scope of the Monroe doctrine and its bearing on the Nicaraguan complication, that the following impartial, clear, and authoritative statement by the well-known historian of America, Prof. John B. McMaster, will be read with special interest. We copy it from *The New York Herald*, in which it originally appeared:

"1. It must be remembered, in the first place, that the declaration on which Monroe, in 1823, consulted his Cabinet and his two predecessors, Jefferson and Madison, related to the meddling of the Powers of Europe in the affairs of American States.

"2. That the kind of meddling then declared against was such as tended to control the political affairs of American Powers, or was designed to extend to the New World the political systems and institutions of the Old.

"3. That the declaration did not mark out any course of conduct to be pursued, but merely asserted that the interposition of the kind mentioned would be considered as dangerous to our peace and safety, and a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

"4. That this doctrine has never been indorsed by any resolution or act of Congress, but still remains the declaration of a President and his Cabinet.

"5. Nevertheless, it was and is an eminently proper and patriotic doctrine, and as such has been indorsed by the people of the United States, and needs no other sanction. The people, not Congress, rule this country. It is not of the smallest consequence, therefore, whether Congress ever has or ever does indorse the doctrine, which very fittingly bears the name of the first President to announce it.

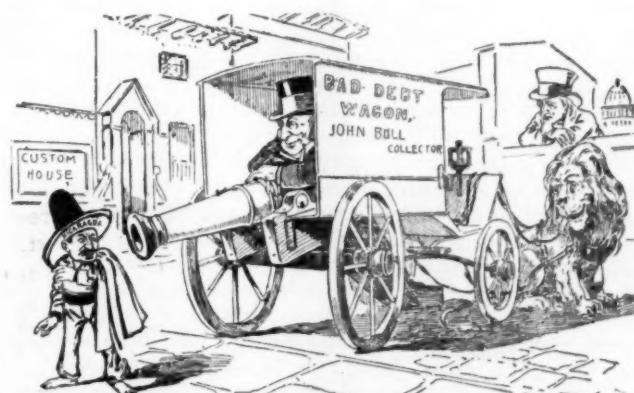
"6. The Monroe doctrine is a simple and plain statement that the people of the United States oppose the creation of European dominion on American soil; that they oppose the transfer of the political sovereignty of American soil to European Powers, and that any attempt to do these things will be regarded as 'dangerous to our peace and safety.'

"What the remedy should be for such interposition by European Powers the doctrine does not pretend to state. But this much is certain, that, when the people of the United States consider anything 'dangerous to their peace and safety,' they will do as other nations do, and, if necessary, defend their peace and safety with force of arms.

"7. The doctrine does not contemplate forcible intervention by the United States in any legitimate contest, but it will not permit any such contest to result in the increase of European power or influence on this continent, nor in the overthrow of an existing government, nor in the establishment of a protectorate over it, nor in the exercise of any direct control over its policy or institutions. Further than this the doctrine does not go.

"It does not commit us to take part in wars between a South American republic and a European sovereign, when the object of the latter is not the founding of a monarchy under a European prince in place of an overthrown republic.

"In the present instance, therefore, the doctrine does not apply so long as England does not hold the ports of Nicaragua longer than is necessary to secure the payment of the sum she is determined to extort."



UNCLE SAM WILL SEE THAT HE GETS NO MORE THAN HIS DUE.
—*Times-Herald, Chicago.*

COLLISION BETWEEN STATE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A REMARKABLE conflict is in progress between the State officers of South Carolina and Federal judges. Two sets of State officers are now under injunction from United States courts forbidding them from executing laws passed by the State Legislature. Judge Simonton, sitting at Charleston, has forbidden the enforcement of such provisions of the Dispensary Law as are repugnant to the Federal laws regulating commerce between the States. The State officers claim the right to seize liquor in transit through the State as well as liquor imported by citizens for private consumption from other States, but Judge Simonton holds that there can be no interference with merchandise that is sworn to be in transit, or that has not been actually delivered to citizens of the State. Judge Goff, sitting at Columbia, has also issued an injunction dealing with this matter. Another and more extraordinary injunction issued by Judge Goff forbids the holding of an election for delegates to a proposed Constitutional Convention pending the settlement of the legal controversy over the constitutionality of the present registration and election laws of the State. It is claimed by certain petitioners that the object of the convention is to defraud the Negroes of the right of suffrage, and that the election and registration laws under which the election is sought to be held are inconsistent with the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

The injunctions are temporary, and the State officers have shown no disposition to obey them. They may, however, be made permanent as a result of further proceedings.

The Courts Must Be Respected.—*The News and Courier* has on several occasions suggested that the weakest point in the Dispensary Act would probably be found at the point where it appeared to come into conflict with the Inter-State Commerce Act, or the principle underlying that Act, and we have had little doubt that if the question were ever squarely tested in the United States Court enough of 'conflict' would be developed, or assumed, to warrant the interposition of the Court and to decide the issue adversely to the State law.

"The issue has been squarely made, we believe, in the case that has been brought before Judge Goff, and he appears to be disposed to meet it as squarely as it has been presented. We cannot anticipate his decision, of course, and shall not try to do so, as it will probably be rendered at a very early day, but, judging from the tendency of the decisions in related cases, as we interpret them, and from his action so far in this case, we are altogether inclined to the opinion that he will make the temporary injunction a permanent one.

"In regard to the injunction staying the Governor from proceeding in the matter of assembling the Constitutional Convention, the issue is perhaps more doubtful. The Court will probably be less disposed to decide it offhand unless the nature of the case is held to compel an instant decision. The position of the State is stronger in this case at any rate, since the complainants will have to prove their numerous and very serious allegations of 'conspiracy' and 'fraud' in order to sustain the complaint, and their task is manifestly a difficult one, even if it be not an impossible one. The presumption is that the State authorities have acted and are acting within the lines of their duty and power as such authorities. We take it that the Court will scarcely interfere to arrest their action without the plainest and fullest warrant for its interposition.

"The two cases are very serious ones in any view, and as their course and final determination cannot be affected by any display of confidence or defiance of the part of any State officer, high or low, it would appear to be the part of wisdom for all such officers, including the Governor, to maintain a discreet reserve with regard to them. The issue is not in the hands of a State Court. The State will be unable to assert its authority and power to enforce its view if the decision is against it. In such circumstances, whatever assertion and 'fight' is to be made in its behalf should be strictly confined to the court-room, so that if defeat must be suffered it may be suffered as gracefully as possible.

"The explanation of the unpleasant position in which the exist-

ing State authorities find themselves just now is that the political power—the faction—which they represent devised the Dispensary scheme and the Constitutional Convention scheme in haste, without regard to opposition or even suggestions of any kind, or from any quarter, and depended on force alone to make them laws and sustain them as laws. The opponents of the two schemes, and those who claim to have suffered injury from them, have now simply appealed to a stronger power to protect them from the nearer but weaker power."—*The News and Courier* (Dem.), Charleston.

Unwarranted Intervention.—"Nothing more radical and remarkable than this was ever attempted by the Federal Court during the despotic and arbitrary proceedings of reconstruction times. Here is an attempt to prevent the Chief Executive and ministerial officers of a State from holding an election at which no Federal officers are to be voted for, an election which is to deal with matters wholly in the interest and purview of the State, and which, if they affect the Federal relations of South Carolina in manner, must do so in a way extremely remote and indirect. It is difficult to see how a Federal court can take any cognizance of the subject; but it appears that there are no limits to the jurisdiction of courts where they choose to assume it.

"But the entire controversy, it is claimed, grows out of the domestic opposition to the dominant faction in the public affairs of South Carolina, rather than from any desire to vindicate any Federal prerogative. The men who once were foremost in proclaiming the sovereignty and independence of the State, now, in order to harass and embarrass the State administration, are apparently appealing to Federal intervention which once they would have resisted to the death. It is a rule-or-ruin policy, which cares not what damage is inflicted on the State in an internecine and wholly desperate effort at political control. In this case, Federal interference is unwarranted, and when the matter shall be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, as it will be, the injunction will doubtless be dismissed, with costs to the enjoiners."—*The Picayune* (Dem.), New Orleans.

Gross Usurpation.—"If the powers of the United States Government are such as Judge Goff, of the Federal Circuit Court for this circuit, assumed them to be when he issued injunctions restraining the State officers from holding certain elections in South Carolina, then the knell of free government was sounded when those powers were conferred upon the central Government. If the several States have no rights which the United States as a whole are bound to respect, there is nothing for the State governments to do but to occupy the relation to the Federal Government which the counties occupy to the several States. We do not intend to comment at length upon what we have styled Judge Goff's usurpation, hoping, as we do, that he will yet set himself aright. We do not apply this word 'usurpation' to his order restricting the dispensary officials from interference with commerce among the States; for Congress has the constitutional power to regulate commerce among the States. But Judge Goff's order taking charge of the elections of the State of South Carolina is totally indefensible. . . .

"But it is useless to predict what Judge Goff's course may lead to or end in. There is a surging public opinion in this country which can make itself felt when necessary. There is, too, in the Presidential chair an occupant who believes that the States are as 'distinct as the billows, but one as the sea.' It is fortunate that these cases of Judge Goff's arose just as and when they did, if they were to arise at all."—*The Dispatch* (Dem.), Richmond.

Another Whisky Rebellion.—"According to the despatches from Charleston, that politico-volcanic Southern center, it is a long time between rebellions, and she has resolved to add to the gaiety of the Republic by starting a brand-new one. Her grievance now against the general Government is an incident of her 'dispensary law,' under the operation of which she undertakes to regulate the rum traffic. She has gone into the saloon business, and is so much in love with it that she is resolved to make it a monopoly. One of her citizens is aggrieved. He believes that his rights are infringed, and has taken the question to the Federal courts for decision. To this end he imported a barrel of beer from this city, a lot of whisky from Baltimore, and a few cases of wine from Savannah, notifying the Governor of South Carolina that he was laying in a private supply of the beverages so grateful to the palate of the Governor of North Carolina, and

that they were intended for his own private consumption. He defied the sovereign authority of South Carolina to seize them, and it promptly accepted the challenge by carting off the beer, the whisky, and the Savannah decoction labeled wine. Appeal followed to one of the Federal courts on the ground that this was a gross violation of that provision of the fundamental law of the country regulating commerce, liquid and solid, between the States.

"The Federal Judge saw the constitutional point of the beer, whisky, and wine contention right off, and issued an injunction restraining the constables of South Carolina from putting the beverages where they would do the least good. Governor Evans was equal to the emergency. He has declared that the injunction shall not be obeyed, and the war may be said to be on. It is the second whisky rebellion in our history. George Washington put down the first one, which was in Western Pennsylvania, more than one hundred years ago. The issue of the second one is still in doubt."—*The Recorder (Rep.), New York.*

Unpleasant Consequences Threatened.—"If the courts of the United States have a right to interfere by injunction to prevent the holding of such an election as this, no matter on what pretext, where is the limit of their interference? In this South Carolina case the warrant for interference is the alleged violation of the Constitution of the United States by the laws under which the enjoined election was to be held, and an alleged unconstitutional conspiracy to defraud certain citizens of the United States in South Carolina of their right to take part in the proposed election. If this is sufficient ground for an injunction against this election, why can not any official act of State officers be enjoined on the ground that the law under which they are about to act is in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, and why is not the power of government of the States really reposed in the United States courts? . . .

"It is also a fair question, and one that cannot easily be avoided, how is Judge Goff's injunction to be enforced if he makes it permanent? Governor Evans has said that he shall pay no attention to the injunction already issued, and that he would not obey the United States courts in this matter at all. He is capable of making good his threat and openly acting in contempt of the court. In such cases will his arrest be ordered by United States marshals, and if the marshals be resisted shall troops be used? What will be the result if the injunction is made permanent, and sustained by the Supreme Court, if in spite of it the forbidden election is held? These questions all suggest possibilities involved in Judge Goff's action, and some of them are not pleasant ones to contemplate, for they involve a controversy between a State and the United States that could only have unpleasant consequences. It is to be hoped that this injunction will be dissolved when the hearing upon it is held, and the aggrieved parties who asked for it be allowed to seek the remedy to which they are undoubtedly entitled in some other way."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

PROPOSED NEW STATE OF SUPERIOR.

THERE is a movement on foot among the people of northeastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, and a portion of Michigan in favor of separation from the States to which they respectively belong, and the formation of a new commonwealth or State to be called the State of Superior. Prominent public men are said to sympathize with the scheme, and the legislatures of the three States affected are to be asked to sanction the proposition. The Federal Constitution requires the assent of Congress as well as of the legislatures, but it is assumed that if the latter are induced to give their consent to the separation, no difficulty will be encountered in Congress. According to the plan of the separationists, the new State is to have the important cities of Duluth, Superior, Marquette, and Menominee, and all the mineral lands as well as the greater part of the timber lands of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. The chief reason for separation advanced by the citizens of the territory involved is that their industrial interests are different and distinct from those of the bulk of the population of the three States named above,

and that fair and just legislation is impossible under present arrangements. The interests of the new State would be chiefly mineral, while the paramount influence in the existing legislatures of the three States is exerted by the agricultural sections.

The scheme has met with little favor in the Press, but its popularity among the people of the affected region is admittedly considerable. State legislators have indulged in a good deal of talk regarding it during the recent sessions.

Wisconsin Cannot Be Robbed Again.—"It is proposed by some who have no reverence for history to cut off the northern part of Wisconsin and join it with a piece of Minnesota to form the new State of Superior. No one proposing such a scheme can be aware of what Wisconsin has suffered by abscission through the greed of her neighbors. She was shorn of her richest gems of promise in the days of her weakness and was robbed as the price of admission. Now again it is proposed to plunder her in her strength. It cannot be done. If any grabbing is to be done, she wants back some of her own.

"The ordinance of 1787 provided that three States should be made south of a line drawn east and west at the south extremity of Lake Michigan and two north of that line. When Ohio was set off it was found that Toledo and quite a strip of well-settled territory would be left in Michigan, and Ohio practically cut off from Lake Erie. Ohio then indicated in early life her inborn desire to get all in sight. She grabbed from Michigan. To apparently square things with Michigan, Ohio turned in and helped the latter get the upper peninsula away from Wisconsin as placebo, for no one thought much of that country at that time. Wisconsin paid for Ohio's plunder.

"Meanwhile Illinois began to be big enough to steal and proved it by grabbing a strip of country sixty-one miles wide north of the southern bend of Lake Michigan, extending west to the Mississippi, containing 8,500 square miles of the garden of the Earth and, it must be said, Chicago. There was no more to steal on the south and east, so the stealing stopped on those sides. But the revelry of crime broke out on the northwest. Poor Wisconsin was to suffer to the last.

"Her territory extended to the Missouri and the Lake of the Woods. Illinois was not done with us; her delegate, Pope, robbed us on the south; it was Douglas that cut off our heritage at the northwest. . . . Buckeyes, Hoosiers, Wolverines, and even Suckers were too much for us, then a weak and scattered people.

"But now? No, sir; it cannot go. We will whip the whole menagerie of animals, and the Gophers, too, if necessary, before any one shall have a foot of our hard-saved acreage. And mark you, if it comes to the arbitration of bloody war, we will lay for a piece from each of these robbers. We will scale the Sucker, flay the Wolverine, and drive the Gopher to his hole. See if we don't."—*The Journal, Milwaukee.*

No Prospect of Success for the Scheme.—"The latest proposition to make a new State out of portions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota seems to be attracting more attention than have any of the schemes formulated in the past; but it is doubtful if the newest one will meet with any more favor than have its predecessors. The reasons given for separation of the upper peninsula from Michigan apply with equal force to the southern



THE PROPOSED NEW STATE OF SUPERIOR.

—*The Herald, New York.*

tier of counties. They adjoin Ohio and Indiana, and their business relations with towns in the northern parts of those States are quite extensive, yet no peep comes from them of possible secession. If they ask for legislative favors and are refused, they bide their time, and eventually secure what they asked for or are satisfied with what they get. The northern tiers of counties in Ohio and Indiana might with as good grace wish to sever connection with those States and join forces with Michigan. The strongest argument brought forward for severance of the upper peninsula is that its political and business affairs are not given proper recognition by the remainder of the State. That argument escapes puerility because its advocates are presumed to be in earnest. It is a pity that more lower peninsula wealth is not now invested in the North, but in the past bankfuls of it have been sunk with the shafts that have developed the region and made possible the immense fortunes that have accrued to Eastern capitalists. The lower peninsula has also been a profitable field for the employment of Eastern capital, yet that would not justify it in wishing to slough away from its sister in the North.

"There are rabid secessionists in the North, and their voices have not been silent, but the propaganda makes no progress. The love of State is as strongly implanted in the bosoms of the men and women of the Lake Superior country as it is in those of their brothers and sisters of the southern part, and it will take reasoning more cogent than any yet advanced to make them really wish to sever the family ties that have existed between the sections since they had a common Statehood."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

Iron and Copper State Possibilities.—"Suppose a new State should be formed out of the iron and copper land sections of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, in order, as the proponents of the idiotic idea tell us, that the iron-miners and copper-miners may make laws to suit themselves. What would be the result?

"Well, the Union would have another rotten borough, another Nevada, with population enough to occupy the offices. The new State would have one Representative in the Lower House of Congress and two in the Senate, where it would have power equal to that enjoyed by Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio. The Senators would be non-residents like John D. Rockefeller, who would pay for their seats as they pay for their groceries. Then, before long, the new Senators would be trying to make the rest of us ruin ourselves in order to make their business extravagantly profitable, just as the Nevada and Colorado silver miners are doing now. There would be a demand that the Government buy so many millions of ounces of iron and copper bullion, as it would be called then, for the miners would swear by Vulcan that iron and copper are precious metals. We should be bullyragged and browbeaten and argued at to permit free coinage of iron dollars and copper eagles, and some fool-penster would write a book (for gold) entitled 'Coin's Financial School' to prove that we could never be happy until copper and iron were 'restored to their rights.'"—*The Journal, Chicago.*

We Should Have to Do the Work of State-Making All Over Again.—"The trouble probably is that Duluth and the rival town of Superior, just across the State boundary in Wisconsin, are jealous of the twin cities near the Falls of St. Anthony. The former is a town of some sixty or seventy thousand inhabitants, and the latter is a prosperous and growing community. Each aspires to the headship in State affairs, and sees no prospect of achieving its desires under the present *régime*. Naturally, therefore, this scheme of a new Commonwealth suggests itself and meets with favor. Visions of new patronage to be bestowed upon the faithful loom before the imaginative partisans of Superior and Duluth, and doubtless several sites for a fine State Capitol have already been selected. But it is to be feared that nothing will come, at least for the present, of the scheme.

"As for the argument which the citizens of Duluth advance, that the interests of the proposed State are separate from those of the States which are to be abandoned, if this were carried to its logical conclusion everywhere in the country we should have to do the work of State-making all over again, and very likely be compelled to repeat the process before the end of another half-century. If Commonwealths were to be constructed in accordance with natural conditions or those which have been evolved in the course of time, the southwestern portion of Connecticut and the northern section of New Jersey would become New York territory, for the metropolis is the vital center of their existence.

They are in large measure the sleeping-places of city business men, and depend upon the big town on Manhattan Island for almost all the necessities of life. With the remainder of the States of Connecticut and New Jersey they have practically nothing to do. The same thing is true of that part of New Jersey which is in the vicinity of Philadelphia and of the territory around every other large town which is situated near a State border. But we would not think of changing the existing State boundaries in these several instances on this account. Illinois will not give up a portion of its southwestern territory because the people of that tract are a good deal more interested in St. Louis than they are in Chicago, nor will Kentucky cede a few of its counties to Ohio because all their trade and interests center in Cincinnati. The people of Duluth and Superior would better calm their agitation for the present and try to get on a little longer with their Minnesota and Wisconsin neighbors."—*The Journal, Providence.*

ARE THE SMALL TOWNS DOOMED?

THE truth and significance of Mr. H. J. Fletcher's article on the "Doom of the Small Town" (THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 4) may be inferred from the number and variety of the comments which it has elicited. In many important journals Mr. Fletcher's facts and reflections have received thoughtful consideration, and while not all of them fully share his depressing conclusions, the gravity of the situation is generally admitted. Some of the writers think that Mr. Fletcher has overlooked certain counteracting factors whose operation will save the small towns from the fate predicted for them, and others urge the application of additional remedies. We reproduce a few of these comments:

A New Era of Prosperity Awaits the Small Towns.—"It is by no means certain that we ought to argue from this fact [decay of many towns in the West], as Mr. Fletcher does, that the small town is 'doomed.' Our own hill towns have lost in population very markedly during the last few years, and yet they are not in a hopeless state of stagnation. They are gradually becoming places of residence for the more prosperous classes heretofore resident in the cities, at least for a large portion of the year. The farmers have deserted many of the farms, but these are being purchased by city men who desire to take life more leisurely and quietly than is possible in the town, and who are attracted by the scenery and healthful atmosphere which these abandoned rural estates so often afford. There are very many abandoned farms in New England, it is true, that are as yet unoccupied, but it should be remembered that it is only within a few years that the decline of the hill towns has been so marked as to call for extended comment, and that this reactionary movement is yet more recent. In the next decade, if present tendencies continue, there will be a much larger city population than at present installed upon the abandoned acres of our hillside farms. With transportation facilities to and from the cities yearly increasing, these suburban estates will become more and more desirable, and it would not be surprising to find, a generation hence, New England transformed by reason of this ebb and flow of the mysterious tide of population.

"In the West the reaction will doubtless be delayed, but it is difficult to believe that it will not come in time. . . .

"By and by, when distance means less to us than it does at present, we shall be glad to have our business transacted in the big towns, with the country reserved for residential purposes. The man engaged in trade can get away at night to the quiet of his home in the country, and sleep better and rise more refreshed in the morning than if he had remained all night within hearing of the sounds of the city. And as for the country towns themselves, they will enter upon a new era of prosperity. Life will be worth living in them in spite of the decay of their manufacturing interests and the doom of their municipal ambitions. They will not aspire any longer to compete with their more rapidly growing rivals, but will supplement the latter in a convenient scheme of society which the present movement of population is gradually evolving."—*The Journal, Providence.*

Contentment with Scant Opportunities Necessary.—"That there is any immediate way in which the doom of the small town can be mitigated is too much to be expected. In the vicinity of

large cities the demand for garden crops is a helpful agency, but in the far-off towns this is impossible, and there is nothing to fall back upon but the staple crops of the country. The situation is ominous for the future. It contradicts the lessons of past experience, and it is difficult to expect much in time to come.

"It is not a pleasant thought that the small towns are doomed, and whatever may be against them to-day as social and economic forces will not be accepted by the American people as a permanent impression. We refuse to harbor the thought that where once there existed a sturdy yeomanry, there is to be in the future an unenlightened peasantry, but the way to restore the yeomanry to the soil and to give the country towns prosperity is to make agriculture a more brainy occupation, and to cultivate those trades which are in the nature of permanent institutions. The ambition of every country boy is to remove to the city, where in most cases his only chance of advancement is by the mastery of some kind of industrial life. It is only by the manifestation of talents which, if they were exploited in the country, would bring adequate returns, that the young man in the city can raise his head above the mass, and the ability of young men and young women in the country towns to make the most of what may seem scant opportunities is to be one of the chief agencies in restoring these places to that position of intelligence and well-directed activity which were once their crowning glory. This is a difficult task to perform. It is not the popular idea of success, but in the West as well as in the East contentment to make the best of one's local opportunities is one of the chief forces by which our American life is to have its former vigor restored and its independence reassured."—*The Herald, Boston.*

A Change of Governmental Policy.—"If there is a change for the better it will come through the proper utilization of our local opportunities, as *The Herald* [Boston] suggests. For instance, when the average Georgian makes up his mind that his State, his county, his village, or his farm suits him better than any other locality, and that it is best for him to stay where he is and put in his best work, he at once becomes an active factor in the building up of the rural community in which he lives. We need a change in our governmental policy toward the farming districts. Everything that is possible under our Constitution should be done to make life more attractive out in the country. We should lighten the taxes of the farmers, and provide them with free mail delivery and more and better highways. Something should be done to promote the building of electric railways connecting country villages and city markets, and there should be a cheap country telephone system. Then the village farming idea should be developed in the South and West, so that our farmers will be better provided with the comforts and conveniences of urban life, and enjoy the social and other advantages which cannot be had when they have their residences miles away from their neighbors.

"The Federal and State governments will act wisely in taking care of the rural towns and districts; the big cities will take care of themselves."—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

New Forces Coming to the Aid of the Small Town.—"The tendency of population is all toward the cities in the West as well as the East, and more markedly in the more wealthy and progressive sections than elsewhere.

"But this does not necessarily mean the doom of the small town, village, or community. The great cheapening of rapid transit since the application of electricity as a motive power, and its greater availability as a means of communication between town and town, must operate materially to modify the drift of population. This new force is proving centrifugal rather than centripetal in its effects on population movement. The resident sections of cities tend to spread out, the suburbs to extend away to indefinite lengths. More light, more air, more of the green Earth, people want about their houses, and cheap rapid transit is helping them to this most desirable state. So marked is the movement in some parts of the West that the larger cities are annexing adjoining towns to keep up to the full measure of their growth, and keep together in one political division the people that properly belong there.

"We are soon to note the effect of these new conditions on the remote country town. Greater centralization in business, greater decentralization in the disposition of residences—such seems to be the effect of the spread of cheaper and more available rapid transit. In that case we shall indeed see the remote small town become more and more dependent on the larger places in a com-

mercial way, but necessarily not to their disadvantage in the matter of population and social growth. The electric road will unquestionably prove to be the greatest boon to the country town which the age of invention has brought forth. While it will bring the country closer to the city, it will also bring the city closer to the country."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

"What is occurring now in the Western Central States is an old story in the New England and Middle States. Long years ago their towns and villages were drained to build up the ten Western States. These in turn are now the hives from which the swarms proceed to States and cities still farther West. Enterprise and the readjustment of population are like the waves of the sea, always in motion. Rest would mean stagnation, and stagnation death."—*Times-Herald, Chicago.*

"There was once a wail in New England about abandoned farms, but the demand for them now exceeds the supply. The rapid growth of cities is natural and not forced, and is certainly not obstructing the general industrial development of the country."—*The Item, Philadelphia.*

NORTHERN vs. SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.

A REASSURING report has been submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature by the special committee which has been visiting the cotton mills in the South and investigating the causes of the southward movement of the New England cotton-mill industry. "It must be admitted," says the committee, "that the tendency is toward the South." Since 1880 the South has increased the capital invested in cotton mills 400 per cent., while the increase in New England during the decade was but 75 per cent. Still, while the South is certain to draw more and more of New England capital, the committee sees no present or real danger to the interests of Massachusetts. The advantages of the South, such as cheaper labor, proximity to the cotton fields, absence of restrictive legislation, etc., are counterbalanced by important disadvantages, such as lack of banking facilities. The general conclusion of the committee seems to be that New England will not lose anything it has, but that in the future the Southern cotton-manufacturing will grow at a faster rate and absorb most of the capital seeking investment in that industry.

The New England papers find the report impartial and accurate in its conclusions, but the Southern Press thinks it more cheerful than the circumstances warrant. We append a few of the comments:

New England's Advantages.—" [The conclusions] we think have already come home to people who have visited the South of recent years, and who have, with no predispositions to sustain, sought for facts to gage the situation, rather than to serve as the foundations of theories. A few years ago, the Texas was producing 2,000,000 bales of cotton a season, there were but two cotton mills in the State, and one of these was in financial straits. It had been built with Northern money. The enterprise of which it was a development proved a failure. The mill, well equipped, remained useless. Texans, the busiest and sharpest people in the South, would not touch it, and it stood idle in a town where 30,000 bales of cotton are pressed yearly, and within its shadow passed daily long trains of cotton *en route* to Northern and European markets.

"With regard to the cheapness of coal, let it be remembered that Southern railroads, from lack of contributory business, are not able to give rates as low as are common in the North, and that there is a great difference between the price of coal at the pit's mouth, and delivered in the mill yard. Again, much stress is laid on the fact that there is much less labor legislation in the statute books of the South than in those of the North. That there is any labor legislation in the South is significant and is indicative of more to come with the increase of the industrial population. *The Transcript* pointed out some weeks ago that some of the Southern labor laws were tinctured with Populism, and that a reaction against wholesale exemption of manufacturing property had begun.

"Let it also be remembered that if the Southern mills are near

the cotton fields, the Northern mills have a market right at their doors in the demand of the people of New England and the Middle States, the wealthiest sections of the Union, with not only the most banking capital, but the largest savings-bank deposits. The New England mills have markets beyond the sea as well, and a piece of news was recently published that speaks volumes for the resources which modern transportation systems place at their command. From Biddeford, a few weeks ago, was started one train of twenty-nine cars loaded with cotton cloth bound for Shanghai via Vancouver, to go to the latter point without breaking bulk."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

Plenty of Opportunity for Both Sections.—"The report of the committee sent to inquire into the subject of the rivalry of the Southern States with those of the North in the manufacture of cotton confirms the views taken in *The Herald* when the apprehension of injury to that industry in Massachusetts was first expressed. We have had no desire to impede the South in any enterprise of that kind that might be set on foot, but we took the ground that there was room for the employment of labor in both sections, and that there was little fear that the North would fail to hold its own in such competition as was likely to result. This is something which might have been established as a probability without the recent visit, but, perhaps, it has answered a good end in satisfying some doubters on this point. As regards competition, however, we are inclined to think that there is an advantage in the greater number of hours of labor in certain States, though we should look for it in the North rather than in the South. If there could be an agreement to make these uniform in all the States, it would operate fairly."—*The Herald, Boston.*

The Report Too Optimistic.—"The committee says, indeed, that the corporations that have asked for legislative permission to move South have not yet decided to do so. It further says that no actual removal is to be considered. This seems to mean that the corporations will hold on to their present plants, but may build auxiliary plants in the South, which comes to very nearly the same thing, if these Southern ventures should meet their expectations. If they should find that the industry at their Southern factories afforded better profits than those in Massachusetts, they would naturally employ any surplus capital which they possessed in the enlargement of the former to the comparative neglect of the latter.

"The committee enumerates the South's advantages for cotton manufacture by mentioning cheaper labor and fuel, economies in transportation, absence of labor legislation, and the like, with which we are already familiar. There is, however, a matter of even more importance, to which the committee appears to have given no attention. The greatest need of the cotton States is the reduction of production to a volume which does not exceed the consumptive demand of the world. . . . The withdrawal of some of the labor and capital now devoted to the production of the fiber and its diversion to spinning and weaving, as well as providing food and fuel for the labor so employed, has been proposed. Doubtless, this will have to be done gradually, but the logic of the situation appears to demand that it should not be delayed longer than is absolutely necessary.

"When we add to the well-known advantages of the South for cotton manufacturing, the absolute necessity for new industries, which, we are glad to say, are springing up in all the Southern States, we must incline to the opinion that the report of the Massachusetts committee is rather more cheerful than the circumstances warrant."—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville.*

The South and Old England.—"The implication is plain that the committee, on visiting our mills, found cause to 'fear competition' from them sooner or later—how soon being the only question to be decided, and that question, of course, will be decided by the Southern mills.

"The word 'fear' in the report is likewise significant. There is no present 'fear of competition,' or fear of present competition. The competition to be 'feared' is not competition in making plain and coarse goods—the Southern mills have practically captured that business already—but competition in the making of the finer and finest goods. We will not dwell on this point at any length here, but note it only for the purpose of emphasizing the suggestion we have heretofore made that the owners of Southern mill sites and water powers, and promoters of Southern mill building generally, have no ground to expect that capitalists and mill men

in 'the East' will lend them money and skill to foster a 'competition' in this section with mills in their own section which they regard with no pretense of favor, but with undisguised 'fear.'

"If we wish to establish the manufacture of fine, and the finest, cotton goods in the South without needless loss of time—and that should be our chief endeavor now—we should invite the aid of the 'distressed' English manufacturer, who is looking for a 'suitable field' to which to emigrate for his own salvation, who has both the capital and the skill that we need to effect our object at once, and whose interests and ours are so plainly and so closely identified in the whole matter, that he would accept our invitation gladly and in haste, if the situation were only intelligently laid before him. 'There is no fear of immediate competition' of the cotton mills of the South with those of the North and East, as the Massachusetts committee remark, if we look to New England for the means with which to organize and sustain such competition. There would soon be both the fear and the fact of it if we went to work in the right place at the right time. The right place is in Old England, and the right time is now."—*The News and Courier, Charleston.*

MEANING OF THE INCOME-TAX DECISION.

THOSE Eastern papers which profess to regard the income-tax as a Populist measure, and which have been disappointed at the failure of the court to pronounce the entire law void, will be surprised to find that the exemption of rents of land and incomes from real estate has not given unalloyed satisfaction to many who cannot be accused of sympathy with Populism. Among those who entertain grave doubts of the soundness of the decision on this point is Congressman George S. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, a stalwart Republican who has never been charged with partiality for the present Administration. In *The North American Review* (May) he discusses the court's decision from a constitutional point of view, and expresses the opinion that the provisions regarding the levying of direct taxes should be construed strictly, so as not to impair the ability of the Government to raise revenue. He says at the outset:

"In a public point of view, the validity of the existing tax act, in so far as its validity depends upon the peculiarity of its provisions, is of no considerable importance, but the exemption from taxation of the rent and income from real estate, except the levy is through the rule of apportionment and among the States, works, practically, a very serious impairment of the ability of the Government to raise revenue. It may well be assumed, as was suggested in the opinion of the Court, that an income tax and direct taxes through the States should be resorted to only in an exigency, but it is of supreme importance that the Government should be able, in an exigency, to raise revenue from rents and incomes from real estate by some practicable method.

"In every government the power of taxation is an essential condition of continuing existence, and every limitation upon the exercise of that power is a limitation of the capacity of the government to exist.

"By the Articles of Confederation the General Government had no power to levy taxes, and yet it had power to incur debts. At the end of ten years its insolvency was apparent, and its incapacity, as a Government, had been demonstrated to the thoughtful men of the country. The downfall of the Confederation was due to its inability to levy taxes; and the Constitution of the United States had its rise in that experience. With the power to levy taxes, even with all its other infirmities on its head, the Confederation might have outlasted, and it is probable that it would have outlasted, the Eighteenth Century.

"It was in the presence of that condition of public affairs that the Constitution of the United States was created; and, within the range of probabilities, nothing can be more reasonable than the supposition that the framers of that instrument intended to avoid the error which had caused the wreck of the Confederate Government."

In view of these considerations, Congressman Boutwell argues that the framers of the Constitution must be presumed to have set forth the powers as well as the limitations of Congress and to

have left nothing for conjecture or inference. Analyzing the Constitutional provisions, Mr. Boutwell makes the following argument:

"By the third clause of section two, article one, 'direct taxes' were to be apportioned among the several States, 'according to their respective numbers'; and by the fourth clause of section nine of the same article, it is declared that 'no capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.'

"Thus are these two provisions of the Constitution connected together, and thus does it appear that the words 'tax' and 'taxes,' and the phrase 'no capitation, or other direct, tax,' were designed by the framers of the Constitution to include only those 'direct taxes' which were neither 'excise levies' nor 'duties,' nor 'imposts.'

"Every tax upon a man or a thing is a direct tax, and in this large and every-day meaning of the phrase, it follows that capitation taxes, land taxes, excises, duties, and imposts are one and all 'direct taxes.' No one, however, whether advocate or public writer, has ever contended for this construction of the Constitution. . . .

"To assume that any one of the proper objects of taxation which may be found between a capitation tax and a land tax on the one side, and 'customs imposts and duties' on the other, was to be taxed in conformity to the third clause of section two, article one, is to assume that the authors of the Constitution were incapable, not merely of framing a Government, but of providing for its continued existence. Is it conceivable that taxes on incomes, on professional service, on carriages, on silver-ware and gold-ware, on cotton, on tobacco, can be levied upon the States in proportion to population and collection thereof be made?

"And if not, can we assume that the men who made the Constitution anticipated that the experiment would ever be tried?

"And if the experiment was not to be tried, did they intend to limit taxation to lands, to heads, and to custom duties?

"They made a contrary declaration when they gave to Congress unlimited power to levy taxes. The power remains. A reasonable way for its exercise must be found.

"Is it too much to say that this proposition is absurd, viz.: that a tax on a carriage and the owner of a carriage is an excise tax and may be assessed directly and personally, and that a tax upon the receiver of an income in money is a 'direct tax,' and can only be assessed upon the States, and that without any inquiry as to the existence of persons in the enjoyment of incomes?"

The argument made by the counsel to show that a tax on the rent of land is virtually and really a tax of the land itself—a position which the majority of the court sustained in their decision—Mr. Boutwell meets as follows:

"This rule of English law [that 'land' includes the profits of land] was allied to the system of entail. Of its soundness there is no question. It would not follow, however, even in Great Britain that an income tax on rents would be treated as a tax on land. However that may be, the rule should be otherwise in the United States. The common law of England extends not beyond the definition of words and phrases known to that law. In many of the States, and with great probability of truth, it may be said that in all the States the rent of land, when earned, is not distinguishable from other personal property. Upon the death of a landowner his land vests immediately in his heirs-at-law, but rents, earned and uncollected, pass to the executor or administrator. This general policy has its basis in sound reason, and, if it had been accepted, it would have disposed of the contention that for the purposes of taxation the rent of land is not distinguishable from the land itself."

Mr. Boutwell sums up his argument at the end of his article and states two conclusions, one of law and one of fact, which, he thinks, are very difficult to escape. We quote:

"First: The provision of the Constitution by which direct taxes are apportioned among the States upon the basis of population is a dead provision, it having become inoperative by the extension of territory and by the unequal distribution of wealth, especially between the old States and the new.

"The levy in 1861 of a direct tax of twenty million dollars upon the States was a failure. It was paid by some of the States and

neglected by others. The experience under the Confederation was renewed, and after a quarter of a century the States that had paid the tax were reimbursed.

"It is not probable that the experiment can be again tried under circumstances more favorable. The power of the General Government to levy taxes on, or by, or through the States, has been annihilated by events, and every attempt to transfer additional subjects of taxation to the jurisdiction of that clause is, *quo ad hoc*, an attempt to impair the means by which alone the continuing existence of the National Government is made secure.

"Second: Inasmuch as the Constitution gives to Congress power 'to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises,' and inasmuch as the full and free exercise of that power is the chief, if not the only, means by which Congress can 'pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States,' which is the injunction laid upon Congress, it follows that the limiting clauses in the Constitution are to be construed strictly. Nothing is to be excepted out of the powers of Congress beyond what is expressly declared to be so excepted.

"Such, manifestly, was the rule of construction adopted by the Court in the case of *Hylton*, when, of the four members of the Court, two had been members of the Convention of 1787."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THERE are many heavy burdens
Weighing on the people's backs,
Such as Gresham's foreign policy,
And Grover's income tax;
But the one that most oppresses,
And occasions public grief,
Is the current price of kerosene
And beef, beef, beef!

—*Evening Sun, New York.*

"ON the coinage question," began the grocery statesman, "I stand square on the platform"—

"It ain't standin' square is what is the matter with you, Silas," interrupted his wife, having completed her trade of eggs for calico. "It is standin' round is what is allin' you an' half these other fellers that orter be out plowin' instead of savin' the country with their mouths."—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY.—I've been invited to make a speech before a citizens' club. Will my health permit of the exertion? The Physician—What's the subject of the speech? The Presidential Possibility—Silver. The Physician (who knows a few things)—Certainly not. I forbid you to leave the house for a month.—*The Record, Chicago.*

"YOU don't seem to have many great writers of fiction over here," said man who was getting impressions of America.

"That shows how superficial the judgment of a foreigner is likely to be. You have evidently never taken the trouble to read up our political platform literature."—*The Star, Washington.*

"UNCLE, how do you stand on the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine?" "Ain't got no time to fool wid sich," answered the old man. "De good ole straight Baptis' doctrine am good enough fo' me, an' is been for nigh more'n thutty yeahs."—*The Tribune, Cincinnati.*

PROFESSOR WEDENSKY, of the University of St. Petersburg, has invented an instrument which is capable of measuring fatigue, but it would probably fail to size up the volume of fatigue which the silver propagandists are pouring out upon the country.—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE Monroe doctrine has now supplanted Napoleon and Trilby as the object of popular attention. But, no matter to what extent it may spread, it has one saving grace over the others—it cannot well be dramatized.—*The American, Baltimore.*

THE Presidential candidate who, having nothing to say, does not insist upon taking several columns to say it, is likely to find a warm place in the hearts of the American people.—*The Sentinel, Rome.*

CRUSTY—Women are beginning to get their rights. Musty—So? Crusty—Yes; one of them was lynched in Nebraska yesterday.—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia.*

"ARE you for silver or gold?" asked the statesman. "That depends," replied the politician. "Which have you got?"—*Evening Post, Chicago.*

WE do not hear so much fuss about who will be the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency. Cause why?—*The News, Indianapolis.*

WILL the coming woman be weepless like unto the cold, cold man, or will she still retain that priceless characteristic?—*The Courier, Boston.*

CLEVELAND'S Financial School has one advantage over Coin's: It means anything you choose.—*The American, Nashville.*

BETWEEN the "gold-bug" and the "silver-gray" stands the "Bimocrat."—*The Dispatch, Chicago.*

JAPAN is discovering that a taking way may not be popular.—*The Journal, New York.*

THE Monroe Doctrine is not dead—but we can hear it snoring.—*Herald, Chicago.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A LAUREATE'S WRETCHED DAUGHTER.

A STRANGE and sad fate was that of Charlotte, the actress and authoress, daughter of Colley Cibber, poet laureate and actor. Born to the advantage and enjoyment of riches, she deliberately chose to become a vagabond, and for almost a quarter of a century she led the life of a vagrant. She seems to have had a mania for mannishness. When but a toddling child she pinned up her petticoats to resemble trousers; she preferred to ride astride upon donkeys; she was a good shot, and rambled the country, gun on shoulder; she handled a currycomb like a stable-boy, and even affected the menial's speech; when grown, much of the time she wore man's attire; as a strolling actress, she assumed men's parts chiefly; she figures as a highwayman in a coach-stopping escapade in which her laureate father was a victim; and she married Richard Charke, a fiddler and dancing-master of Drury Lane Theater, who soon deserted her. These facts, obscure in history, are recounted by Margaret B. Wright in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*. Mrs. Wright traces the career of this eccentric and wilful creature through many strange scenes during the years when she was reduced to beggary, but we are explicitly told that Charlotte was not a wanton, and that she never "took to drink." She had "no yearnings for flamboyant distinction." All fine things she possessed and threw aside when she quarreled with her father and left his roof. She simply had an overweening taste for adventure—a very lust for vagabondage. She died in 1759, one year after her father, who left her nothing in his will.

Mrs. Wright revives the following facts concerning the last days of Charlotte Cibber from a note in the appendix to a poem entitled "The Theater," written and published in 1793 by Samuel Whyte, an obscure bookseller of London:

"Her [Charlotte's] subsequent life was a continued series of misfortune, afflictions, and distress, which she sometimes contrived a little to alleviate by the productions of her pen. About the year 1755 she had worked up a novel for the Press, which the writer [Samuel Whyte] accompanied his friend the bookseller to hear read. Her habitation was a thatched hovel situated on the way to Islington in the purlieus of Clerkenwell Bridewell, not very far distant from the New River Head, where at that time it was usual for the scavengers to leave the cleanings of the streets, etc. The night preceding a heavy rain had fallen, which rendered this extraordinary seat of the muses almost inaccessible, so that in our approach we got our white stockings enveloped in mud.

"The door was opened by a tall, meager, ragged figure with a blue apron, indicating what else we might have doubted, the feminine gender—a perfect model for the copper captain's tattered landlady, that deplorable exhibition of the fair sex in the comedy of 'Rule a Wife.' She, with a torpid voice and hungry smile, bade us to walk in. The first object that presented itself was a dresser, clean it must be confessed, and furnished with three or four coarse delf plates, two brown platters, an earthen pipkin and a black pitcher with a snip out of it. To the right we perceived and bowed to the mistress sitting on a maimed chair under the mantelpiece, by a fire merely sufficient to put us in mind of starving. . . . The tone of her voice was not harsh, but humbled and disconsolate, a mingled effort of authority and pleasure. A magpie perched on the top ring of her chair, and on her lap was placed a mutilated pair of bellows; the pipe was gone, an advantage in their present office—they served as succedaneum for a writing-desk upon which lay displayed her hopes and treasure, the manuscript of her novel. Her inkstand was a broken teacup, her pen worn to a stump—she had but one! A rough deal board with three hobbling supporters was brought for our convenience, on which without further ceremony we contrived to sit down, and entered upon business. The work was read, remarks made, alterations agreed to, and thirty guineas demanded for the copy. The squalid handmaiden, who had been an interested listener, stretched forward her tawny length of neck with an eye of anxious expectation. The bookseller offered five! Our authoress did not

appear hurt—disappointments had made her callous; however, some altercation ensued. This was the writer's first initiation into the mysteries of bibliopolism and the state of authorcraft. He, seeing both sides pertinacious, at length interposed, and at his instance the wary haberdasher of literature doubled his first proposal, with this saving proviso—that his friend present would pay a moiety and run one half the risk; which was agreed to. Thus matters were accommodated, seemingly to the satisfaction of all parties; the lady's original stipulation of fifty copies for herself being previously acceded to.

"Such [continued Samuel Whyte] is the story of the once-admired daughter of Colley Cibber, Poet Laureate of England and patentee of Drury Lane; she who, born in affluence and educated with care and tenderness, her servants in livery and a splendid equipage at her command, with swarms of time-serving sycophants buzzing in her train, yet unmindful of her advantages and improvident in her pursuits, finished the career of her miserable existence on a dunghill."

THE DISMAL IN RECENT ART.

IT is asserted that no one who has frequented our recent art exhibitions, or has examined the catalogs of foreign exhibits, can have failed to notice the influence of pessimism in latter-day art. This observation is substantially made by Mr. Charles M. Skinner in *The Art Interchange*. Mr. Skinner further remarks that it is not always in the subject that this pessimism discovers itself, but that it is rather in manner—the mode of the painter's thinking. He contradicts the common belief that the old masters were men of moody minds and gloomy souls, melancholiacs, and declares that their serious subjects were mere conventions; that "their bleeding Christs and tearful Virgins stand for no attribute of sorrow in the painter."

"A great deal [he says] that has been said and written about the soul, the heart, the piety, the sublimity of the designs of Raphael, Correggio, Rubens, and the rest is nonsense. They painted crucifixions, entombments, martyrdoms, and other unpleasant things because, to put it flatly, that was what the market of the day demanded. They were jolly, hearty fellows, fond of wine and beer, high livers when they could afford to be, and if you look at their works as paintings you will find that they are healthy."

Speculating upon the causes for the manifestation of gloom and pessimism in the work of our younger painters, Mr. Skinner suggests a solution of the problem by remarking that "it is one of the anomalies that young men want to be unhappy; it is dramatic and romantic to be so considered; it supposes knowledge of life." He continues:

"It would be a defiance of the lesson of history, as well as a slighting of the powers of man, to assume that pessimism is to be a permanent factor in our philosophy, life, and art. It is the very work we are doing for posterity that makes us weary, unhelpful, perplexed. Those of us who are alive fifty years from now will surely see a change. Thought will, in that time, steady and advance, as science has advanced in the last half of our wonderful century; national barriers will be swept away or lowered, and the good of the classes will be the good of the masses; the release from the anxieties that beset us will turn the thoughts of many to the beautiful; and art—of late a pastime, now a growing force—will spring into a life of exuberance and fresh meaning.

"In the mean time, can not our painters find some joy in men and nature? Do they all see the landscape gray and under clouds? Is the realism of the world a harsh, forbidding realism, that kills the fancy and throws thought upon itself, in sick self-consciousness? No. There is all in nature that it had for the joyous Greeks, the healthy Romans, and the simple men of ages called dark.

"There is, moreover, so much more to see, hear, work, and live for that happiness will surely be increased. Nature serves man now. Hail, then, to the coming painter who will look upon the Sun, who will charge his brush with light, who will restore color to dull canvases. Under the best conditions there is sorrow enough in life. Art, like nature, should give us relief from it."

A CALL FOR A STANDARD THEATER.

IT is comforting to feel assured that, notwithstanding our slow growth in the elevation of the theater, no great foreign player considers his career complete without a renewal of his triumphs here, and that we ourselves have produced a number of players of the first rank; but the fact remains that Acting, "the youngest of the arts," still lags behind her sisters in this country.

Mr. T. R. Sullivan, who is a brother of Rose Coghlan and is himself a noted actor, contributes to the May number of *The Atlantic* an article on the subject of "A Standard Theater," in which, after speaking of what splendid things private enterprise has done for music in some of our great cities, he argues that the same must be done for the drama if we would raise and ennoble it. Alluding to the higher condition of the stage in France, he says:

"There, the State grants annually large subsidies to certain Parisian theaters, upon condition that the masterpieces of literature shall alternate in performance with the reigning successes of the day. The value of such a system is inestimable and manifold. Thereby the public taste is quickened and cultivated through acquaintance with the classics, which grow familiar as household words. The modern author, writing for a trained audience capable of critical comparison, knows that his play will be judged upon its literary or dramatic merit; his spectators are by no means 'barren,' and to win their favor he must strive for vivid, truthful characterization, with accompanying graces of style. No cheap, theatrical device, no splendor of tinsel and lime-light, will serve his turn. . . . He submits his manuscript to a management freed from the necessity of mere money-getting, eager for good work and fully qualified to recognize it; one also having at its command a fine company, which, continually re-enforced by prize-winners of the Conservatoire, is kept on the alert for new parts in comedy, tragedy, or poetic drama, as the case may be. Liberal treatment of the art, as an art, has resulted in those splendid organizations of the Théâtre Français and the Odéon, where even a *succès d'estime* is rare, and absolute failure an unheard-of thing. . . .

"Wofully different is the condition of things theatrical in the United States, where the stage is still a prey to private speculation. With us the successful manager is a shrewd business man seeking personal profit, demanding from his author novelty, or the semblance of it, at any sacrifice. Too often he gives no evidence whatever of artistic impulse. But should such an impulse be his, he must smother it religiously. . . . Saddled with the fear of loss which may be his ruin, he can afford to run no risks, but, watching the foreign theaters closely, draws upon their resources for his experiments. If he ventures occasionally to revive an English masterpiece, this must be presented with an elaboration of detail which in itself shall prove a novelty, and so attract the town. The play is not the thing, but text and characters are slaughtered ruthlessly to suit his new setting or the limitations of his salary list. In short, he serves the time; he does not even pretend to influence it. With him the question is purely one of business, not of art."

Mr. Sullivan urges that the remedy for this defect and all the ills proceeding from it lies in the establishment of a standard theater, on the broad basis of our Metropolitan Opera House or the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with sufficient capital to relieve it from the necessity of money-making. In view of the possibility of some such endowment, he proceeds to consider the best method of employing it, incidentally criticizing the attempt made a few years ago to establish what was known as the Theater of Arts and Letters, and pointing out the limits and deficiencies of such a scheme. He continues:

"The one-essential in the scheme of a standard theater is that it should be broad enough to overcome any petty prejudice of the hour. No school of writers should govern it, but its list of modern authors should be as comprehensive as that of the Théâtre Français, where Dumas Fils and Catulle Mendès stand side by side with François Coppée and Victor Hugo. In these matters, as in those of practical working detail, the long experience of the French theater might well serve as a guide. Above all, as that

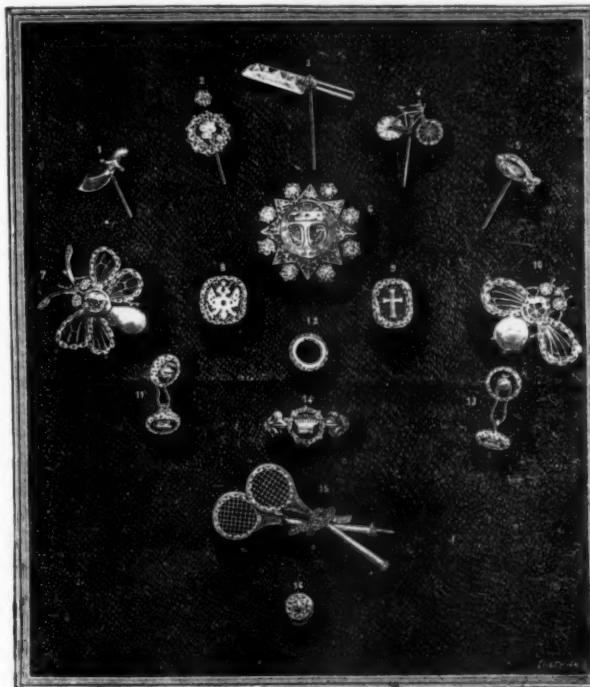
theater is the House of Molière, ours should be the House of Shakespeare—not in a modern, mutilated, acting version, but played with a full text, as Molière is played in Paris."

ENGRAVING ON THE DIAMOND.

EVEN the diamond, most intractable of substances, is to-day wrought and engraved like a soft stone, tho with an infinite expenditure of time and patient labor. M. Gaston Tissandier, editor of *La Nature*, Paris, publishes in his issue of March 30 an illustrated article on this new branch of the jeweler's art, which we translate below:

"It was formerly believed that to pierce the diamond was impossible and that this stone, the hardest of known bodies, could not be engraved. Several coarsely-etched diamonds had been found, to be sure, in India, and at the Exposition of 1878 was seen a diamond on which was engraved the portrait of the King of Holland; but the work was very imperfect, and the diamond was rather depolished than engraved.

"It is not the same to-day, and we are about to describe the new processes that make it possible for our jewelers to obtain



SPECIMENS OF THE NEW JEWELRY MADE OF ENGRAVED, SHAPED, AND POLISHED DIAMONDS.

wonderful results in drilling and graving the diamond. We were led to study this interesting question by notices published recently in *La Nature* about a diamond ring that was wrongly attributed to an Antwerp jeweler, but was really the work of M. C. Bordinckx. Thanks to the kindness of M. F. Boucheron, one of our most eminent jewelers, we are enabled to reproduce some of the delicate and valuable objects that are now made. Our illustration was made from a photograph, and we proceed to describe it.

"No. 1 is a cravat pin representing a yataghan, whose blade is a thin diamond; the hilt is a ruby. No. 2 is a large diamond circle on which is engraved a pansy with its leaves. No. 3 is a knife-pin formed of two diamonds. No. 4 is a pin representing a bicycle, whose two wheels are two circles of diamond, the spokes being engraved lines and the disks being pierced with holes at the centers. No. 5 is a pin composed of a diamond cut and engraved to represent a fish. No. 6 is a brooch composed of an engraved diamond scarab surrounded with sapphires and brilliants. Nos. 7 and 10 are brooches representing flies whose wings are thin diamonds cut and engraved. Nos. 8 and 9 are flat engraved diamonds, the designs being cut on a polished surface. The arms of Russia on No. 8 are of the greatest fineness; they are very complicated, and the engraving should be regarded as a masterpiece. Nos. 11 and 13 are cuff-buttons of diamond circles pierced in the center. No. 16 is a button; No. 14, a ring formed

of a flat diamond on which is engraved a count's coronet. No. 15 is a brooch—two rackets formed of flat diamonds, the network being represented by engraved cross lines. No. 12 is a diamond ring similar to that already described; it is made of a perforated circle whose interior is polished. There is only one other diamond ring in existence made like this, and that one is not polished inside.

"Diamond-workers, before our time, had obtained polish only on flat parts that could be applied to a wheel, but M. Bordinckx, senior, has been able to polish concave parts like those in the body and tail of the fish and the interior of the ring.

"The engravings of this artist are not only lines or silhouettes, but also present a modeled shape, as in the pansy or the Russian arms, and above all in the scarab.

"The success of the methods employed by him is due to the perfection of the tools that he makes; he has bequeathed to his son these methods, which consist of fine, very careful, and very powerful application of these tools."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI CONTRASTED WITH MRS. BROWNING.

ALL readers of English poetry can readily testify to the peculiarly fascinating quality of Miss Rossetti's verse, and have at times been spellbound by the intensity of the flame of her inspiration. While this is true, consensus of opinion has elevated Mrs. Browning to first place among the women poets of England. Occasionally the right to this elevation is questioned or disputed by some one. The latest negationist is Mrs. Alice Law, who contributes to *The Westminster Review* a paper on the poetry of Miss Rossetti. This article is illuminated with many apt and exquisite quotations, and the writer's estimate of her subject is at once seen to be based on clear perception of and deep affection for a mental affinity. In much that Mrs. Law has to say in adulation of Miss Rossetti's poetry the world will concur. For example, we quote at random:

"The keynote of much of Miss Rossetti's word-music is its esthetic mysticism and rich melancholy. It is associated here, as in the works of her brother and the other Pre-Raphaelites, with deep medieval coloring, and quaint bejeweled setting of an old Thirteenth- or Fourteenth-Century manuscript. The women of Miss Rossetti's pages have much in common with the long-tried Griseldas of ante-Renaissance type, with the slow fading Isabella of Boccaccio, or the olive-wreathed, flame-robed virgins of the 'Divine Comedy.' Miss Rossetti's verse, like her brother's canvas, bears the deep impress of that Dantean intensity, which, despising all material comparisons, could only liken the dazzling beauty of Beatrice to the glorious purity of fire."

And again:

"Not only is the atmosphere of her poems old-world, but in all Miss Rossetti's pages we seem to see the medieval heroine herself looking out at us, from an almost cloistered seclusion, with sad patient eyes. We hear the song of her overflowing heart, longing to spend and to be spent for love. There is nothing modern about the singing, unless it be its hopelessness, its troubled emotion and despair. The attitude is throughout that of the old-world heroine—pensive, clinging, *passive*. It is the tearful, uplifted accent of her who, in the silence of barred cell or rush-strewn chamber, weeps and prays for victory to crown the arms of others; of her whose only warfare is with the fears and fightings of her own bursting heart."

Christina Rossetti is here portrayed as one feeling "estrangement from all material things"—as one who, "with breathless gaze heavenward," gave such naive expression of her religion as to make of her words fine art. In this respect we are called to witness the difference between Mrs. Browning's diffusiveness and breadth of view and Miss Rossetti's intensity and concentration. The essay closes as follows:

"It is commonly remarked that Mrs. Browning is the greater poet of the two by reason of her wider sympathy and more extended vision. But a strict and impartial literary criticism must

guard against the tendency to confuse quality with quantity, and to mistake a noble-minded desire to remedy crying abuses of the day for the supreme expression of poetic art. Mrs. Browning was preeminently a woman of broad moral and intellectual sympathies, and this, I take it, is the secret of the hold she has upon many of us. She was also, at times, a truly inspired, eloquent, and gifted poet, as the more perfect of her compositions—'The Dead Pan,' 'The Lost Bower,' and the Portuguese and other sonnets—testify. But there is much of Mrs. Browning that is not poetry, and which, from the point of view of art, ought never to have been offered as such.

"The slipshod carelessness and frequent pedestrianism of much of her work seriously detracts from Mrs. Browning's artistic reputation, and invites the verdict that she was only a poet *à ses heures*. Miss Rossetti, on the other hand, though rarely posing as teacher, philosopher, or moralist, is yet always a consummate artist; open her pages where we will, we must needs light upon beauty. Mrs. Browning was never restrained by any apprehension of treating a subject in artistically. Whatever she felt or thought was expressed, small matter how. Sometimes it came in a never-to-be-forgotten word-music, but just as often in prose that passed for the poetry it should have been. Miss Rossetti, on the contrary, treated everything as only an artist could treat it. There is something clear, musical, ringing in every line she wrote.

"Mrs. Browning has piped many things, and forcibly said the rest. Of Miss Rossetti it must be said that she has *sung* everything:

'In a labyrinth of throbs,
Pauses, cadences:
Clear-noted as a dropping brook,
Soft-noted like the bees.'

There must be much of Mrs. Browning's work that will not survive as art; of Miss Rossetti, on the other hand, almost the whole of her first and second series is from the same point of view destined to immortality. As the author of 'Goblin Market,' 'The Prince's Progress,' 'Maiden Song,' of numerous exquisite sonnets—among which the 'Monna Innominate' threatens to rival Mrs. Browning on her own ground—as the author of these, I repeat, Miss Rossetti's name is attached to a monument of finished work that almost dwarfs the volume of Mrs. Browning's similarly finished productions."

WHAT DOES COPYRIGHT COVER?

A CASE of considerable interest has arisen under the new international copyright law. Not long ago the right of the dramatization of "Trilby" was leased by Harper & Brothers to A. M. Palmer, of the Garden Theater, this city, and on March 11 Mr. Palmer produced the play at the Park Street Theater in Boston. A Boston photographer, named Chickering, photographed the performers and scenes in "Trilby" as produced at the Park Theater, and sold the pictures to various newspapers. The Harpers notified Chickering that the sale of his photographs was an infringement of their copyright, for which they would claim damages in a court of law. Chickering defied the Harpers to do so, and continued to sell his photographs. The question thus raised is, whether copyright can cover the person and costume of one who represents on the stage a character in a copyrighted play. To reproduce a duly copyrighted work of art of any kind is an infringement of the law. Can the law be construed to forbid photographs of the stage for pictorial illustration? Speculating on this subject, *The Argonaut* puts a few hypothetic cases, as follows:

"An author writes a book for which he takes out a copyright. Would a photograph of the author, seated at his desk in the act of writing the book, holding in his hand the pen he used and bending over the paper on which his sentences were traced, be an infringement of copyright? A lecturer copyrights an elaborate discourse, in delivering which he emphasizes his delivery with impassioned gestures; would a photograph of these gestures be construed by a court as a violation of his copyright? A painter executes a landscape of a familiar scene, and takes out the usual copyright for his picture; if another artist should reproduce the

same scene on another canvas, would he be trespassing on the rights of the prior appropriator? To protect himself against photographers, M. Carolus Duran copyrights a picture he has made of Miss Vanderbilt. Afterward, another artist catches the lady in a favorable attitude and sketches her, happening to take her in the same pose as M. Duran. Would the sketch be an infringement of copyright? If these questions are to be answered in the affirmative, it would seem that a man may copyright his own face, and sue the artist who draws a picture of him and the publisher who prints and sells it."

AMERICANISMS AND ARCHAISMS.

ANALOGOUS to the article on "Changes in Spoken English," which appeared in our last issue, is the following, which we quote from a paper in *The Academy*, London, by Mr. George Newcomen:

"My own experience is, that most so-called Americanisms, and, indeed, Irishisms also, are in reality archaisms of the English language, which have a habit of surviving where one would least expect to find them. Many persons will tell you that the phrase 'to let slide' is an Americanism, but students of English literature will call to mind the following stanza from Chaucer's 'Clerkes Tale':

'I blame him not that he considered nought
In time coming what might him betide,
But on his lust present was all his thought,
And for to hauke and hunt on every side;
Well neigh all other cures *let he slide*,
And eke he n'old (and that was worst of all)
Wedden no wif for ought that might befall.'

"Several other illustrations of so-called Americanisms which occur in Chaucer may be given. As, for example, 'I guess!' which is frequently to be met with.

'With him ther was his sone, a younge squier,
A lover and a lusty bacheler,
With lockes crull as they were laide in presse.
Of twenty year of age he was I gesse.'
(Prologue, *Canterbury Tales*.)

'Right' is often used by Chaucer, as the modern American uses it in the phrase 'Right away':

'And al were it so that she *right now* were dede.'
(*The Tale of Melibous*.)

"Many quaint words are commonly used in America, as 'pitcher' for 'jug'; 'fresher' * for 'brook'; 'Fall' for 'Autumn.' 'Homely' is invariably used to express the absence of beauty—as 'a homely girl' for 'a plain girl.' An example of such usage may be found in Shakespeare:

'Upon a *homely* object love can wink.'
(*Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.)

"In conclusion, I would sincerely express a hope that Americans may hold fast to all 'isms' which are not vulgarisms. Life would be unbearable if every one talked like a book. It is far better to use 'isms' than, in the words of an illustrious Irishman, 'to hide one's nationality under a cloak of personal affectation.'"

Popularity of Count Tolstoi.—A Russian writer claims (*Novosti*, St. Petersburg) that all literary records have been eclipsed by the phenomenal success of Count Tolstoi's new novelle, "Master and Man." It has already been translated into most European languages, he says, while in Russia scores of daily newspapers and magazines have republished it, and hundreds of thousands of copies have been sold of it in book-form. The Count having, in pursuance of his well-known views, declined to copyright the work, publishers have issued it both in expensive and cheap editions, and it is sold everywhere—on the streets of St. Petersburg and other large cities, in the marketplace, in short to all sorts and conditions of men. An American publisher, the Russian writer states, had offered to secure the exclusive right of publication by paying for the novel at the rate of five dollars a word, but the Count preferred to render it accessible to all in cheap editions and allowed free reprints. The story enforces one of the Count's fundamental principles—the in-

* Where in America is "fresher" used for "brook"?—ED. LITERARY DIGEST.

nate goodness of the human heart. It describes the gradual triumph of the spirit of love over that of sordid selfishness. A selfish man, the "master" of the story, sacrifices his own life, after a hard internal struggle, in order to save the life of his workman. The Russian writer, referring to the enthusiastic welcome of this novel by Europe at large, says that Russia might well be proud of this fact and see in it the fulfilment of the prophecy of Gogol and Dostoievsky, who confidently looked forward to the time when "the West" would eagerly absorb the redeeming gospel and new light of the Russian East. "The hour," concludes the writer, "has arrived, and the first apostle of this new truth is Tolstoi."

Reminiscences of Bülow.—"Mr. Makower pays a tribute to the real kindheartedness which underlay a rather brusque manner, and he tells us that Bülow all his life long did many acts of unostentatious charity, such as the helping of old and poverty-stricken musicians. Of his memory many stories are told, some of them doubtless apocryphal, but there is no question that he did have a most marvelous memory for music. Here is one example: 'On one occasion he visited me in Berlin just before the beginning of one of the Philharmonic Concerts, which, through his energy, have become the most famous events in Berlin music. He only had a few moments to spare. His droschke was at the door. "Just give me Bach's 48 Preludes and Fugues," he said, "the F-sharp major fugue is running in my head, and I am not clear upon one passage. Is there to the D-sharp in the bass a C-sharp and F-sharp in the upper voice? It seems to sound a little violent." He looked up the passage in question. "Yes, it is so. You see it's a transitional note."

"With all his apparent love of publicity, Bülow was a most modest and retiring man when once his own personality was brought into question. Thus, he always made a point of depreciating applause by leading forward the soloist, or by pointing to the orchestra to intimate that he alone was not the sole cause of the wonderful playing.

"With what a beaming pleasure in his eyes did Bülow one evening, after the performance of a symphony, turn toward the audience, and, as if to direct their applause into the right channel, lift his arm and point eagerly to the box where Brahms was sitting unnoticed, listening to the performance of his work. The gesture was immediately understood, and Bülow, now joining in the fresh burst of enthusiasm, applauded until Brahms appeared on the platform to receive the public ovation which had been so generously procured for him."—*The Étude*.

NOTES.

THE war waged in London between Whistler, the artist, and Moore, the novelist, is rather entertaining. The latest report from the battlefield is that Whistler is to paint a picture of Moore which will make him an object of detestation forever, while Moore, in his next novel, is to introduce a description of Whistler which will hold him up to the scorn of the ages. If the novelist does his job well, he is likely to come out the winner in the war; for it is not probable that anybody will ever buy the picture of Moore by Whistler, while Moore's novel about Whistler may sell by hundreds and make him rather rich. Whistler is a smarter man than Moore, but his weapon is a poor one compared with his enemy's. It would be better that both men should show up each other in deathless novels. Besides, each man can put pictures of the other one, lots of them, in his novel.—*The Sun, New York*.

UPON the wood used in a violin depends its acoustic properties. It has been demonstrated by Villiaume that the fundamental condition of success in the instruments of the famous old makers was the selection of the wood and the exact proportional combination of high-sounding woods in the parts where the tone was to originate. For the belly, pine is by far the best. This part of a violin requires the most careful attention. If it be too weak, the tone will, in a short time, become dull, nasal, and hollow; if it be too stout, the tone will be weak and thin; if it be uneven, the tone will be raw, screeching, and tubby. The most tuneful woods come from the Böhmerwald. The old Italian makers got their material chiefly from the Alps, old Stainer, it is said, going into the woods himself to select the trees to be felled.—*Werner's Magazine*.

PERHAPS the severest trials that befall authors are to be found in the intended compliments of their well-meaning but not otherwise friends. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt tells of the enthusiastic remark made to him by an acquaintance to whom he had sent, on its first appearance, a copy of his "Ranch Life." "Really, Mr. Roosevelt, I was most delighted with your book. It was capital! capital! I read it nearly all through. Why, I even cut out some of the pictures to keep!"—*The Bookman, New York*.

WILLIAM MORRIS, the poet, rejoices in the possession of a prodigious memory. Given a fair start on any sentence in Dickens's works, he will complete the sentence with very little deviation from textual accuracy. Were every copy of "Pickwick Papers" destroyed to-day, William Morris could write the book almost word for word as it now stands.

SCIENCE.

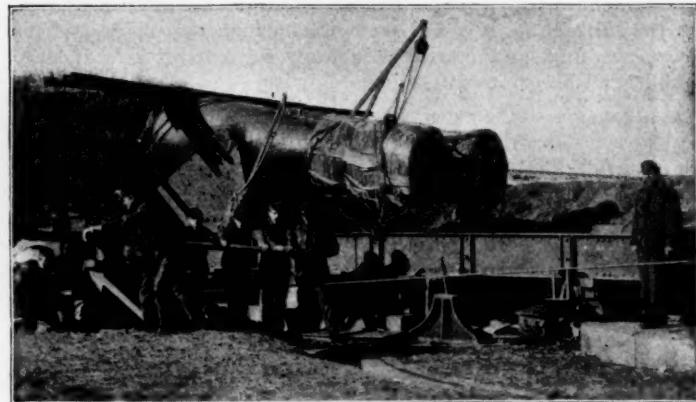
COLONEL KING'S CANNON MAGNET.

THE great electro-magnet made by Colonel King, Commandant at Willets Point, N. Y., from an old cannon, tho by no means new, has been attracting a good deal of attention recently by reason of the absurd statements made regarding it in some of the daily papers. Colonel King has been represented as experimenting upon it as a possible engine of war, and its abilities and possibilities in this line have been seriously commented upon. These comments, reaching the opposite shores of the Atlantic, have been taken more seriously than they deserved, with the result that an eminent engineer officer of the United States Army has appeared to his transatlantic brethren to be indulging in child's play. In an illustrated article on "Large Guns as Magnets," in *Cassier's Magazine*, May, Colonel King tells just what he has been doing, and when, how and why he has done it. Tho we have already (March 16, p. 585) given a brief description of what is doubtless the most powerful magnet in the world, the opportunity of setting right, in the inventor's own words, the foolish reports just alluded to, must be our excuse, if any be needed, for calling our readers' attention to it again. Says Colonel King:

"The idea of constructing a huge 'gun magnet' was suggested to the writer some twenty years ago by seeing two 15-inch guns lying side by side at the United States Engineer School, at Willets, New York, but as there was then no suitable insulated wire at hand, and as no means were available for generating a powerful electric current, nothing was attempted at that time. In 1888, however, the accumulation of several miles of condemned torpedo cable and the presence of some large dynamos brought the subject forward in a still more suggestive and practicable form, and the experiment was tried.

"The guns, weighing 50,000 pounds each, were placed side by side and connected at the breech by a pile of railway bars. Coils of insulated wire, some eight miles in all, were placed around the

were suspended like a string of beads from one of the guns. In more recent experiments with a single gun, wrapped with about ten miles of wire, and having the magnetic circuit completed by a pile of heavy iron plates, the pull required to detach the armature was 44,800 pounds, and five of the projectiles were



THE LARGE DOUBLE-GUN MAGNET AT WILLETS POINT, N. Y.

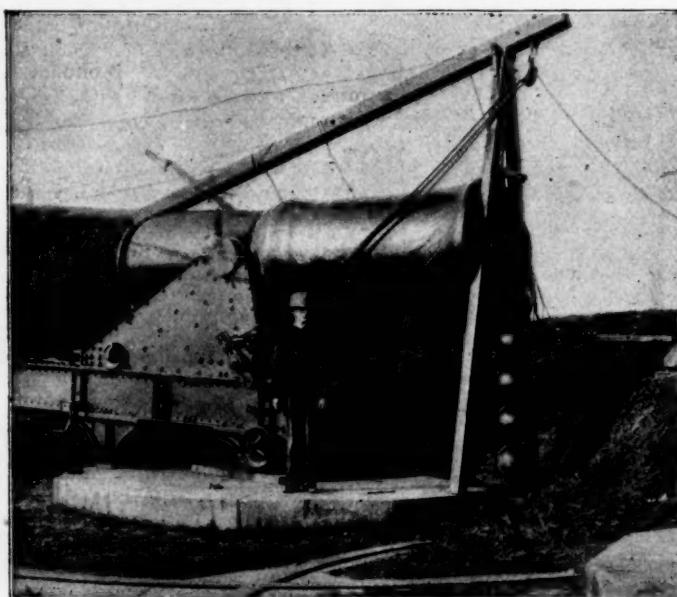
supported from the muzzle. It is, perhaps, needless to say that the extravagant statements recently circulated about this magnet are without foundation. It was never intended 'to derange ships' compasses' at *any* distance, and it certainly could not do so at a range of 'six miles,' nor could it pull vessels out of the water or arms out of the hands of soldiers. Such statements would refute themselves if it were not for the fact that electricity has, for several years past, been doing such unexpected things that even scientific men hardly dare to say that anything claimed for it is impossible.

"In this utilitarian age the first question asked is, 'What is a thing good for?' and, in this case, the answer is, 'To study electro-magnetism on a much larger scale than has hitherto been attempted.' It is well known that all physical laws can be better understood by studying extreme cases as well as intermediate ones, and in this instance several results have been observed that have escaped notice in ordinary experiments. It is not proposed to enter into the details of these experiments at this time, as they have not been entirely completed, but a few of the results may be of interest."

Most of these results have been described in the article already published in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Special experiments were tried to see whether the magnet had any effect on the human nervous system, on vibrating sounding wires, and on light, but none was discovered. We quote again Colonel King's words:

"These last three results are of a negative character, but they are conclusive as far as they go. In these experiments there were about 5,250 turns of wire around the gun, which, with a current of about 21 amperes, gave over 110,000 'ampere turns.' The cross section of the cast-iron core varied from 300 square inches at the muzzle to about 1,500 square inches at the largest place. The length of the gun is about 16 feet, and the coils of wire cover about one half the length."

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A LATER, SINGLE-GUN MAGNET, SUPPORTING 44,800 LBS.

muzzles of the guns, and an armature, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in cross section, was made of wrought-iron plates bolted together. This arrangement is shown in the illustration, which will need no further explanations.

"When the current was turned on it was not only found that a magnetic field of unprecedented intensity was formed, but an exceptional opportunity was presented for studying the phenomena of electro-magnetism. The lines of force could be traced to a great distance, and they were mapped out on a large drawing-board, as represented in a diagram. A pull of 20,600 pounds was required to detach the armature, and four 320-pound projectiles

Ice from Electricity.—"Ice from electricity was one of several promises recently extended by one of the electric companies in the United States to a number of specially invited guests," says *Cassier's Magazine*, May. "Electric heating and cooking, electric forging and electric piano-playing were all down on the list of attractions offered, but the making of ice in an electrical way seemed likely to be of preeminent interest. True, it was, after all, the regular matter-of-fact process, carried out with one of the well-known makes of ammonia-compression machines, but the latter, instead of being driven by a steam engine in the usual way, was connected with an electric-motor which furnished the necessary power. It simply afforded another illustration of the rapidly extending field of electric motor applications, and certainly demonstrated the making of ice by electricity, tho, perhaps, somewhat differently than may have been expected by those who attended the exhibition."

ARTIFICIAL ATMOSPHERE IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

SYDNEY SMITH, or some humorist of his school, was accustomed to say, "Nothing lies like facts—except figures." But facts and figures are not the only things, once regarded as trustworthy, that are now to be looked upon with suspicion. The photograph, so long believed to be of scientific necessity absolutely true to nature, is succumbing to the art, or rather the artfulness, of its manipulators. We have photographs of horses with men's heads and men with dogs' heads so perfectly done that one cannot see how or where the *disjecta membra* were put together; we have beautiful photographs of homely women and tall pictures of short men—in fact, we shall have to conclude, with a sigh, that the Sun-picture, like the fact and the figure, has fallen from grace. Here is one photographic deception, all in the interest of art, of course, a description of which we quote from *The British Journal of Photography*:

"It seems preposterous to expect to obtain atmospheric effect in a photograph when there is none visible in nature. The true idea of distance under such circumstances is only obtained by observing the diminished aspect of objects of known dimensions in proportion as they recede from the point of view. Painters have it in their power to play with atmospheric perspective when there is in reality none appreciable, but this is largely beyond the power of the photographer.

"In some countries, and also in our own, under special atmospheric conditions, the clearness is so great as to render it absolutely impossible to even guess at the distance of objects.

"We once knew of a painter and a photographer being present at a certain place with the intention of depicting a particular view, each by means of his special art; but such was the extreme clearness of the atmosphere that the photographer quite failed in making a picture which conveyed to the spectators a correct idea of the fine gradations of distance by which the scene was characterized; whereas the painter, by introducing atmosphere in varying degrees, according to the distance of the headlands which projected one behind the other at no great distance, managed, by this exercise of his skill, to make each to stand out in bold distinction from the other.

"Some years ago we were placed in a position almost similar to that of the photographer just alluded to. It was necessary that we should obtain a photograph of a particular headland, and, as it was required for a scientific purpose—that of showing very distinctly its contour, geology, and flora—it was of importance that it should be well pronounced in each individual feature; but it was found that, in consequence of other groups of trees situated on an eminence about 200 yards behind those which were to form the subject of the photograph, the outlines of the latter were so much interfered with as to render it apparently impossible to take the view in the manner in which it was desired. On the ground glass of the camera the scene that was there represented was one of much confusion as regarded the estimation of distance."

One can scarcely blame the photographer for being rather puzzled, and the article to which he had recourse is one for which, perhaps, he is scarcely to be blamed, under the circumstances. A stereoscopic picture would have answered, but this was not wanted. A happy thought struck him, which he carried out as described in the following words:

"Procuring a quantity of damp straw, this was divided, and deposited in parcels in a gully which intervened between the promontory that was to be photographed and the subject which it was necessary to exclude, or, at any rate, to subordinate. Everything being in readiness, an attendant boy set fire to the straw, by which a cloud of smoke was emitted, that spread and blocked out the farther scene, and formed a light, hazy background to the nearer promontory. In the finished photograph there appeared only a faint outline of the salient features of the objectionable distance, thus happily deprived of its power of interference with the subject that was wanted.

"Subjects which lend themselves to the application of an artificial atmosphere of a nature similar to what we have described are ancient crosses backed by architecture of an ornate nature. A restoration of one of London's ancient crosses was, for the reason given, photographed immediately after a workman had walked

behind it, bearing in his hand a brazier filled with ignited wood shavings smothered with sawdust. Any special tree, the outlines of which are marred by others at no great distance behind it, forms a suitable subject for the experiment. By the aid of the substantial smoky atmosphere a tree can, without difficulty, be isolated from its fellows, which need not, however, be entirely obliterated. So with tombstones in a crowded cemetery. Every one who has tried to photograph in a graveyard knows with what difficulty it is that the isolation of any one of these is achieved.

"The method here described of subordinating any object that thus would interfere with the proper representation of the chief object, or that to which we desire due prominence being given, far excels the more simple one of stopping out or subduing the undesired portions by painting on the back of the negative with a suitable yellow varnish, leaving untouched such portions as those to which the maximum vigor is desired to be imparted.

"For an absolutely correct method of rendering gradations of distance, scientifically rather than artistically, the stereoscopic method must be had recourse to."

HOW TO DISTINGUISH PRECIOUS STONES.

IT is curious to think how absolutely dependent upon expert knowledge the average man is in the subject of gems. A shining stone, so far as he knows, may be worth a thousand dollars, or it may be dear at five cents. Yet, though even the experienced are sometimes deceived, it is not a matter of great difficulty to distinguish between the true and the false, especially if truly scientific methods be used. How these have been extended and improved of late is told in a popular and interesting manner by Mr. H. A. Miers in a recent lecture delivered at the Imperial Institute, London. We quote several passages below from a report that appears in *Nature*, London, April 4:

"I should be the last person to underrate the great value of that knowledge which results from long experience, or to deny that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred an expert may be absolutely right. Every one must admire the confidence with which a practised eye can even pick out from several packets of diamonds those which came from a certain mine.

"Such a professional expert may in five seconds pronounce a judgment which it might require half an hour to establish by scientific methods, and one which may be equally correct.

"But there is a vast difference between 'may be' and 'is,' and scientific men are not satisfied with that sort of judgment, but require actual proof.

"The only characters at all generally employed by persons connected with the trade in precious stones are two—namely, the hardness and the specific gravity or weightiness.

"If a stone scratches quartz, and is scratched by topaz, it is said to have a hardness between that of quartz and that of topaz; if it scratches topaz, but is scratched by sapphire, it is said to have a hardness between that of topaz and that of sapphire. All minerals, including the gem-stones, have been tabulated according to their hardness with reference to ten standard stones, of which the diamond, the hardest of all known substances, heads the list. If, for example, a red stone, supposed to be a ruby, is found to be only about as hard as topaz, it cannot be a true ruby, but must be a spinel ruby, which is quite a different thing: or if it is sufficiently soft to be scratched by rock-crystal, it is probably a red garnet.

"This test is obviously a very rude one in more senses than one. Not only does everything depend upon the nature of the scratching part, whether it is a sharp corner or a curved surface, and upon the direction in which the scratch is made; but, to say the least, the surface of a gem is certainly not improved by scratching.

"The second test—that of the weightiness—is a really accurate and scientific one, provided that it be made by means of a delicate chemical balance. A stone which is, bulk for bulk, three times as heavy as water, is said to have a specific gravity of 3; one such as topaz, which is three and a half times as heavy as water, is said to have a specific gravity of 3.5. The ordinary method is to weigh the stone, suspended by a thread, first in air, and then immersed in water. The difference is exactly the

weight of the water displaced by the stone, and so the specific gravity is easily found.

"The objections to this method are, firstly, that it is too laborious; and secondly, that it is not applicable when the stone is very small, because it is then impossible to weigh it with accuracy under water. I should not rely upon the specific gravity of a stone under two carats in weight as determined by this method. A method which I shall presently describe is perfectly free from both these objections. . . .

"Among the available characters of gems, first and foremost are the optical properties; that is to say, the appearances seen when we look at them, or through them, in various ways.

"The extent to which a ray of light is refracted on entering and leaving a transparent stone is a characteristic property most useful for determination. As every one knows, a stick half immersed in water appears bent, owing to the refraction of light on passing out of the water; if it is immersed in a more highly refractive liquid, it appears more bent.

"To ascertain the refractive power of any transparent substance like glass, a prism-shaped piece is cut from it, and the extent to which a ray of light is refracted on passing through the prism is measured by the goniometer, an instrument found in every physical laboratory.

"I have not seen this recommended as a method to be practically used, because it is commonly supposed that a special prism must be cut from the stone for the purpose. For the benefit of those who possess a goniometer, I may say that it is a method which I constantly apply, and find most useful for unmounted cut stones. It is always possible to find two of the facets which form a convenient angle, and, after inking over the remainder of the stone, to trace the ray passing through these two facets, and so to measure with absolute accuracy not only the refraction but the double refraction of the stone; moreover, this method is applicable to any stone, however great its refractive power. . . .

"To pass from optical to other characters, there is a very remarkable property possessed pre-eminently by one mineral which has not, so far as I know, been previously recommended as a practical test.

"A crystal of tourmalin while being warmed or cooled becomes electrified; one end becomes charged with positive, the other end with negative, electricity. The fact has long been known. But a few years ago an extremely pretty and ingenious way of showing the electrification was devised by Professor Kundt. If a mixture of powdered red lead and sulfur be shaken or blown through a sieve, the particles become electrified by mutual friction, and if it then be dusted upon a crystal of tourmalin which is being warmed or cooled, the positively electrified end of the crystal attracts the negatively electrified yellow sulfur, and the other end attracts the positively electrified red lead: one end of the crystal becomes red, and the other end yellow; and so the difference of electrification is made visible. Now every crystal of tourmalin behaves in this way, and I find it perfectly easy to show the property in an ordinary small jewel, even when mounted in a setting. All that is necessary is to warm the stone, and then, while it is cooling, to dust it with the mixture; at once one part of the stone becomes red, and another part yellow.

"The last character which I have to mention is the one to which I alluded at the beginning, namely, the heaviness or specific gravity. The use of the balance is, as I said, too laborious; but within the last few years an entirely different method has been introduced.

"Cork and wood float in water because, bulk for bulk, they are lighter; stone and iron sink because, bulk for bulk, they are heavier than water. But find some substance whose density is exactly that of water, and it will neither rise nor sink, but will remain poised in the water like a balloon in mid-air.

"Several liquids have been discovered which are more than three and a half times as dense as water, in which, therefore, amethyst, beryl, and other light stones will actually float. Professor Church strongly recommended mercuric and potassium iodid; but a still more convenient liquid is now available, namely, methylene iodid. This liquid has a specific gravity of 3.3, so that tourmalin readily floats in it; further, it is not corrosive or in any way dangerous, which is more than can be said for several of the other liquids which have been recommended.

"Now it is scarcely possible to prepare a number of liquids, each having the specific gravity of one gem-stone, in order to identify each stone, but methylene iodid is easily diluted by

adding benzene to it; each drop of benzene added makes the liquid less dense, and so it may be used to separate tourmalin and all the lighter gem-stones from each other. Nothing can be easier or more satisfactory than this method; . . . the only reason why it has not been more generally adopted is that, unfortunately, the greater number of gem-stones are heavier than methylene iodid. What is the use of employing such liquids when they cannot float jargo, carbuncle, sapphire, ruby, chrysoberyl, spinel, topaz, peridot, and diamond, to mention only those stones whose names are familiar?

"But this objection is now entirely removed, thanks to a discovery made quite recently by the distinguished Dutch mineralogist, Retgers. He has found a colorless solid compound which melts, at a temperature far below that of boiling water, to a clear liquid five times as dense as water; and therefore sufficiently dense to float any known precious stone.

"This compound is the double nitrate of silver and thallium, and it further possesses a most remarkable property; it will mix in any desired proportion with warm water, so that by dilution the specific gravity may be easily reduced. The fused mass may be reduced in density by adding water drop by drop so as to suspend in succession jargo, carbuncle, sapphire and ruby, chrysoberyl, and spinel.

"This wonderful compound should certainly be employed by all who wish to distinguish gems with ease and certainty."

SHOULD FIRST COUSINS MARRY?

THE impression prevails widely that first cousins ought not to marry, tho it would be difficult for most persons to state a reason for this belief, and the rule is very often broken. A very clear and concise statement of the matter is made in *The Hospital*, March 30, and we quote the principal part of it below:

"The question of the actual anatomical and physiological causes of physical disabilities in the offspring of first cousins is well worthy of the most thorough investigation. In a complex vital organism like the human body, one need not be surprised to find occasional or even frequent departures from the normal standard of physical and mental perfection. Such departures will naturally vary in kind and degree in different families. Thus, one family may have defective lungs, another feeble hearts, another inactive livers, another poor eyesight, another an inadequate auditory apparatus, and so on. If the members of such families are fortunate enough to marry persons who are free from the same class of anatomical and physiological peculiarities, such peculiarities will naturally tend to be diminished, perhaps by so much as half, in their offspring, and in the course of generations of physiologically fortunate marriages they may disappear. But if, on the other hand, persons of the same blood and family, such as first cousins, all of whom must necessarily be more or less similar in structure and function, marry each other, then their peculiarities will tend, not to be diminished, but to be increased, perhaps doubled. So that, taking hearing as a sense which is somewhat deficient in a given family, one would expect that two first cousins marrying, whose hearing tended to be imperfect, would produce offspring who would be very likely to be deaf, and that not merely in old age, but in youth, or even in childhood. The same, of course, is true of all sorts of physical and mental peculiarities as well as of hearing. If people would but bear in mind that the union of persons who have similar defects, more especially if they are blood relations, tends to intensify those defects, exactly as piling coal on a bright fire infallibly produces augmented heat, they would save themselves much bitter remorse, and avoid the maledictions of a class of imperfect human beings who not seldom curse the day they were born."

"A NEW ambulance carriage," says *The Lancet*, "has been invented by Dr. Hönig, of Berlin. It is not drawn by horses or men in the ordinary way, but is propelled by cyclists and consists of a kind of litter resting on a frame with five wheels, three in front in the form of an ordinary tricycle, and two at the back. The drivers accordingly sit one at each end of the litter, which is covered by a removable roof with little windows and a pneumatic bell, so that the patient can communicate with the drivers. Beneath the litter are boxes for dressing materials, instruments for first aid, etc. Dr. Hönig suggests that his invention would be useful in small towns for which a horse-ambulance is too expensive. It brings the surgeon and his assistant very quickly to the scene of an accident and enables them to remove the patient to the hospital without loss of time."

DO WE CATCH COLD IN BED?

"MARK TWAIN," says *The Lancet*, London, April 20, "once wrote a paper pointing out the appalling danger of going to bed as exemplified in bills of mortality. For one person who died out of his bed several hundreds succumbed in bed, and now we have Mr. Ashby-Sterry drawing attention to the same thing. . . . In a recent number of *The Graphic* he says:

"I have a theory that most people catch cold at night after they are in bed, and it is to this fact I attribute a great deal of the violent colds, the bronchial catarrhs, and influenza which have recently been so prevalent. The temperature goes down suddenly in the night, and people catch cold when they are asleep without knowing it. This evil is to be counteracted, not by piling on a lot of heavy blankets, but by wearing thick, close-fitting garments of a pajama-like nature and warm socks on the feet. If this system were adopted I am quite certain that it would be found beneficial."

"There is common sense in this. People unquestionably may catch cold in bed, especially if they are at all restless and so kick the bedclothes off. In that event, if clad only in a thin cotton nightshirt, they are sure to catch cold, whereas if clad in pajamas, not necessarily thick but made of some woolen material, the chance of a chill is much lessened. Our ancestors, even as late as the Eighteenth Century, went to bed, as Malory centuries earlier phrased it, 'as naked as a needil,' but only the hardiest of them survived. We, however, are cast in more tender molds, and require protection by night as well as day. The feminine portion of the community will, we fear, not adopt Mr. Ashby-Sterry's suggestion, for tho, as an eminent authoress once remarked, 'a woman looks so down-trodden in her nightdress,' still that vesture offers opportunities for ornament which pajamas, at best unlovely garments, never do. Perhaps the Rational Dress Society may take the matter up, and Mr. Henry Holiday might turn his attention to devising a really artistic as well as hygienic night-gear."

Acoustic Exercises in the Treatment of Deaf-Mutes.—Such exercises, according to *The Hospital*, London, March 16, have been practised with success by Professor Urbantschitsch. We quote its account of the method: "A beginning is made by pronouncing in the ear of the patient two vowels in a loud voice—'a' and 'i,' for instance; and these vowels are repeated until the child is able to distinguish both sounds, after which other vowels are treated in the same way, then consonants, words, and finally whole sentences. An exercise of from five to ten minutes three or four times a week is sufficient to greatly improve hearing. Since October, 1893, Urbantschitsch has employed this method in 60 children. Of these none could distinguish sentences, 6 perceived words, 22 vowels, and 32 had only traces of audition left. At the present time 12 of the children perceive sentences, 16 words, 2 vowels, and 11 have only traces of audition. A somewhat similar method has been adopted in 30 cases by Coen. He does not employ it on those who are completely deaf and dumb, but only on those who have suffered from more or less severe deafness and consecutive total or partial inability to speak, or from general stammering, and who have come under his treatment on account of their defect of speech. Allied to these means is the aural massage of Bissel, who uses a telephone receiver attached to a Gotel battery, which gives a large range of vibrations by means of a ribbon rheotome, which can vary from 60 to 20,000 per minute."

A Gigantic Flesh-Eating Plant.—"Carnivorous plants," says Victor Bernard in *Cosmos*, March 30, "are certainly among the curiosities of the vegetable world. The poetical and religious Linnaeus, who had occasion to study the fly-catching peony, found, in his astonishment, no other name to bestow upon it than this—*miraculum naturae* [prodigy of nature]. Since the illustrious Swedish botanist, the mechanism of carnivorous plants has been well studied, and particularly by Darwin, who has devoted to these plants a remarkable work. They are usually of small dimensions, and do not attain the size of one described in the *Bulletino del Naturalista* (August 15, 1894). M. Fabiani Carlo tells there of a gigantic carnivorous plant that has been discovered on the shores of Lake Nicaragua by a naturalist named Dunstan.

He discovered this curious plant in the following manner: traveling with his dog, he heard the animal give vent to cries of pain. He advanced and found his dog held by three black, sticky bands, under which the skin was chafed till it bled. These bands were the branches of a new carnivorous plant, which Dunstan calls the 'land-octopus.' The branches are flexible, polished, black, without leaves, secreting a viscous fluid and furnished with a great number of suckers by which they attach themselves to their victim. It might almost be believed to be an octopus transformed into a plant. To extricate his dog Dunstan tried to cut the branches and succeeded, tho not without difficulty, and after having his hands severely injured by the tentacles of the 'land-octopus.' As may be realized, observations under these conditions were not convenient to make, and the naturalist was able to get few facts concerning this odd plant. He proved the presence of numerous suckers, and found that the fetid odor of the black sticky liquid that covers the branches serves to attract prey to the plant. He also was able to note similarity of character with other carnivorous plants; for instance, the 'land-octopus' abandons its prey after having sucked out the nutritive elements. The natives of Central America call this singular plant by the appropriate name of 'the devil's noose.'—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

An Automatic Mail Carrier.—"A Chicago inventor," says *Electricity*, April 10, "has devised a mail-carrying arrangement which has favorably impressed the postal authorities, and if successful will do away with the lumbering mail wagons in city streets, as mail will be carried on trolley cars running on wire cables strung over the roofs of houses. A test will be made in Chicago at an early day, the city council having granted the inventor permission to string his wires. The cost of construction is put at \$250 a mile. A description of the motor and carrier by the inventor is as follows: 'The whole arrangement weighs 32 pounds. The motor alone weighs 18 pounds, and its strength is $\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower as proved by actual tests. It will be operated by a single wire without a return circuit. All parts of the carrier except the motors are made of aluminum. The cars are detachable from the frame, and can be taken out and changed in ten seconds. The motors will climb an incline of 20 per cent. The speed is regulated before the carrier is started on its trip by a simple attachment. It will run no faster down grade than up. It cannot jump off the wire even at a speed of 100 miles an hour. It runs on a four-inch sheave wheel with deep flanges. The wheel is furnished with ball-bearings. The power required to operate the carriers at a speed of 60 miles an hour is exactly the same as is required to run an ordinary arc light.'

SCIENCE NOTES.

ACCORDING to *Engineering*, London, a feat which is believed to be unparalleled in the history of railway engineering was recently accomplished at Dalmuir, Scotland. "The North British Railway line, which terminates at present at Clydebank, is being extended to join the main line at Dalmuir, so as to form a more direct and expeditious route from Glasgow to Helensburgh and Balloch. The extension passes under the main line a short distance to the east of Dalmuir Station, and within the short space of twenty hours the embankment was cut through, a concrete arch erected, and the permanent way restored to its normal condition for traffic. The work done between 2 A. M. and 10 P. M. on Sunday embraced the handling of over 2,000 tons of material. The embankment was dug through to the extent of 36 feet in breadth and length, and to a depth of 15 feet. In six hours 600 cubic yards of earth were excavated. A center was then formed on the earthwork, and about 190 cubic yards of concrete were laid to form an arch, after which the earth was filled in and the line restored."

"A CORPS of engineers," says *Electric Power*, "is now engaged on the work of damming the Susquehanna River, about two miles north of Conowingo, Md. It is claimed that 25,000 horse-power can be obtained, which will be used for the generation of electricity for use in Baltimore city. Power sufficient to light the city and operate all the trolley lines, factories, etc., will be generated at this point. It is also stated that Philadelphia will be supplied with some of the electric power. There is a probability that Conowingo will become one of the greatest electrical centers in the United States."

THE following directions for sterilizing milk are given by *The Journal of Hygiene*: "Place it in a clean glass bottle or can, then place the bottle in any metallic vessel and pour water around it till it has reached the level of the milk, and place over a fire and heat to a temperature of 150°. Keep it at this temperature for thirty minutes, then plug up the mouth of the bottle with clean cotton and keep till needed. The cotton offers a barrier to the entrance of all germs which is truly wonderful. They struggle in it as a man does in a jungle, and can not get out."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

JUST WHAT DR. NEWTON DID SAY.

WHEN, on Sunday, April 28, Dr. Heber Newton, of All Souls' Church, preached a sermon explanatory of the address he delivered on the preceding Sunday, concerning Christ's Resurrection, he prefaced his remarks by stating that he had been seriously and grievously misrepresented by the newspaper reporters. Upon this *The Tribune* of April 29 defended itself by saying that, so far as it was concerned, the report which it printed of Dr. Newton's sermon was from a typewritten abstract given by Dr. Newton to a member of *The Tribune* staff and by him handed to the reporter. In reply to this statement of *The Tribune*, Dr. Newton wrote that paper insisting that *The Tribune* reporter had interpolated notes of his own in the abstract furnished. In its issue of April 30, *The Tribune* admitted that such was the case, saying that its reporter, a stenographer of skill and experience, had added to the typewritten abstract some sentences which he understood Dr. Newton to use.

In his communication to *The Tribune* Dr. Newton says:

"I stand by the essential points of the position assumed in the sermon of a week ago, but I am sure that in that sermon there was nothing to cause the offense which has been taken, unless it was some such imperfect phrasing of my thought as is natural to extemporaneous speech.

"I have just found a copy of the abstract in question, and compared it with the report in *The Tribune* of a week ago. That comparison completely vindicates the position assumed above. One of the objectionable paragraphs in *The Tribune* report reads as follows:

"'Let me, in the first place, make clear what I understand by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, and then, next Sunday, as frankly as I shall speak to-day, I will endeavor to show you why I believe it. What are we to understand by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead? What the Church understands is plain. Without doubt, the general belief is that there was a physical resurrection—a rising from the tomb of the very body of flesh and bones which was laid away there after the crucifixion. I have held to its belief as long as possible, but no superstructure can forget its foundation, and my reasons for rejecting this belief I propose to tell you. We know now, from our fuller knowledge of the times of Jesus Christ, that the people and his disciples themselves believed not only in immortality, but in actual physical resurrection. I cannot accept the testimony of the disciples.'

The corresponding paragraph in my abstract reads as follows:

"'Let me, in the first place, make clear what I understand by the resurrection of Jesus Christ. Without doubt, the general belief is that there was a physical resurrection—a rising from the tomb of the very body of flesh and bones which was laid away there after the crucifixion. This, doubtless, has been the belief of the Church through its history. This unquestionably was the belief of the early disciples themselves. Notwithstanding this, I do not believe in this interpretation of the resurrection of Jesus. That the disciples believed it goes without saying. We know assuredly now, from our fuller knowledge of the thought of that age, that those disciples believed not only in immortality, but in an actual physical resurrection. They expected the very bodies laid away in the tomb to rise again. If, therefore, there was any appearance of Jesus from the spirit world it would in their minds necessarily have taken this form of the resurrection of the physical body.'

The most objectionable sentence in *The Tribune* report—"I cannot accept the testimony of the disciples"—does not appear in my abstract.

At the end of *The Tribune*'s report, the following sentence occurs:

"'The Church undoubtedly believes it, and its authority is no higher than the authority of the disciples.'

"This sentence does not occur in my abstract at all. What I did say, in the actual sermon, as found in the stenographic report taken a week ago last Sunday, is directly to the contrary. I give it without the change of a letter or punctuation mark:

"Finally, it will be said that the creeds of the Church affirm this. This I deny absolutely. The third day he rose again from the dead. The third day he rose again according to the Scriptures. Such is the language of the Apostles' Creed; such is the language of the Nicene Creed. Each is plainly, honestly, open to the interpretation which I give. He rose again. His resurrection was witnessed on the third day. This, and nothing more than this, is essential to the language of the creed.'

THE FIRST CHAPTER OF ST. JOHN AS PARAPHRASED BY TOLSTOI.

EIGHTEEN years ago Count Tolstoi wrote a book on the four Gospels. Its publication in Russia was forbidden. Now, at his request, the MS. has been translated into English, and last month the book was published in England. In it, according to *The Review of Reviews*, London, Tolstoi takes characteristic liberties with the Scriptures. He flings aside the Old Testament as of no more interest to us than the sacred writings of the Brahmins. All the New Testament except the four Gospels he treats in an equally summary manner, as full of errors and misleading statements. What is left he attempts to retranslate, or perhaps we should say paraphrase, and to harmonize. He rejects the story of Christ's miraculous birth, and interprets the Scriptural account in this style: "There was a virgin named Mary. The virgin was with child, but it was not known by whom. Her betrothed husband took pity on her, and, concealing her shame, received her into his house." We give here the Count's "translation" of the first chapter of the Gospel according to St. John:

"THE ANNUNCIATION OF TRUE HAPPINESS MADE BY JESUS CHRIST, SON OF GOD.

"This annunciation was written that men might believe Jesus Christ to be son of God, and that by this faith they might receive life. No one has ever comprehended God, and no one will ever comprehend Him. All that we know of God, we know in so far as we possess a true intelligence of life. And for this reason the intelligence of life is the true beginning of all things. What we term God is the intelligence of life, which is the beginning of all things, and which is the true God.

"Without the intelligence of life there can be nothing. All has been produced from it. In it is the power of life. In the same way as the whole variety of things exist for us, because there is light, all the varieties of life, and life itself, exist, because there is the intelligence of life. It is the beginning of all.

"Life does not include all in the world. Life manifests itself in the world, as light in the midst of darkness. The light illuminates so long as it burns, and the darkness does not retain the light, but remains darkness. So life manifests itself in the world in the midst of death, and death does not retain life, but remains death.

"The source of life, the intelligence of life, was in all the world, and in every living man. But living men, living only in so far as they had the true intelligence of life, did not understand that they had been produced and begotten through the intelligence of life.

"They did not understand that the intelligence of life gave them the possibility to become one with it, so that they should live, not in the flesh, but in the intelligence of life. By understanding this, and by their belief in their sonship to intelligence, or the comprehension of life, men were able to have true life. But men did not understand this, and their life in the world was like light in darkness.

"No one has ever comprehended, and no one ever will comprehend God, the cause of all causes. Only life in accordance with the true intelligence of life has shown the way to Him,

"And thus Jesus Christ, living in the midst of us, revealed in the flesh the true intelligence of life: for His own life proceeded from it, was of one nature with it, even as a son proceeds from the father, and is of one nature with him.

"And, looking on His life, we understood the full teaching of service to God in deed, and, in consequence of its perfection, have received the new service to God in place of the old service. The law was given by Moses, but the service to God in deed has come through Jesus Christ. No one has ever seen, or ever will see God: only life in accordance with the true intelligence of life has shown the way to Him."

MORE attention than ever before is being paid by the religious Press, and especially by the denominational papers, to the religious needs and activities of the young people. *The North Carolina Baptist* is one of the latest to open a special department for this purpose. The special needs in this direction are being largely filled by the organs of the young people's societies—*The Epworth Herald*, for the Epworth League; *The Golden Rule*, for the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, and *The Baptist Union*, for the Baptist Union of America.

WILL THE CHURCHES COME TOGETHER?

THE plan of federation which has been under discussion among certain of the Evangelical churches for a year or more is not meeting with a high degree of encouragement in any quarter. While the plan included in its scope all of the Evangelical churches, it has practically been limited to the denominations having the Presbyterian form of government. The proposal submitted to the churches included these cardinal points: Each denomination in the proposed federation is to retain its individuality; each is to credit the legislation of every other; a Federal Council is to be provided consisting of four ministers and four elders from each denomination, to promote cooperation in the mission field, and to recommend but not to enforce legislation, "to keep watch on current religious, moral, and social movements, and take such action as may concentrate the influence of all the churches in the maintenance of the truth that our nation is a Protestant Christian nation, and of all that is therein involved." This Council is to meet annually and its expenses are to be met on the basis of *pro rata* membership. The following table gives the denominations which have taken up the plan and overtured their synods or classes on the subject. These figures are taken from *The Herald and Presbyter*:

	Ministers.	Churches.	Members.
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	6,335	7,103	895,997
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	91	127	9,793
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	1,708	2,881	194,138
Reformed Church in America (Dutch).....	552	572	94,615
Reformed Church in the U. S. (German).....	880	938	221,473
Reformed Presbyterian Church (Synod).....	106	115	9,580
Reformed Presbyterian Church (Gen. Synod).....	38	41	5,000
United Presbyterian Church.....	781	866	109,058

Judging from the tone of the discussion in the journals representing these denominations and from the action of the lower bodies which have thus far voted on the question, the plan in its present form is likely to be rejected. A general criticism is that the plan is not definite enough and that the powers of the Council are not clearly defined. *The Christian Intelligencer*, representing the Dutch Reformed Church, expresses the opinion that the experiment is worth trying, and declares that it will be a mistake for that church to say no to a proposition which is a step toward church union. It has little hope, however, that the plan will succeed. It says:

"So many such propositions have proved abortive that many are wearying of the effort; it seems scarcely worth while to spend time and strength in promoting a measure predestined to no practical result."

In an article in *The Independent*, Rev. B. J. Warfield, of Princeton, objects to the movement not only because "of the inequitable ratio of representation which gives 5,000 Reformed Presbyterians the same number of representatives as 876,000 Presbyterians, but because the new movement is apparently studiously creedless, ignoring doctrine in such a way as comes little short of an insult to truth."

The Christian Reformer and Dissenter favors the plan chiefly because it declares that the Council "shall take such action as may concentrate the influence of all the churches in the maintenance of the truth that our nation is a Protestant Christian nation and of all that is therein involved." It says:

"What is involved in the maintenance of this truth [that this is a Christian nation], both theoretically and practically? If it is truth, and if it leads legitimately to the position of political dissent, should any one shrink from following it to such a conclusion?"

The Herald and Presbyter of Cincinnati declares that the opposition to the Plan of Federation on the part of the presbyteries is practically unanimous. It adds:

"Many of the presbyteries that approved it last Fall have reconsidered their action. Of course, the presbyteries were asked only for advice, and now the advice has been given. This does not indicate an unfriendly feeling toward other Reformed bodies, but it does show that the proposed basis was exceedingly unsatisfactory."

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM.

THE *Deutsche Kirchenzeitung* of Berlin has computed on the basis of the latest scientific sources accessible a suggestive table of the religious distribution of the peoples of the globe. The population of the Earth is estimated at one and one half thousand million, distributed as follows:

Europe	381,200,000
Africa.....	127,000,000
Asia	854,000,000
Australia.....	4,730,000
America.....	133,670,000
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Total.....	1,500,000,000

The leading religions are represented by the following figures:

Protestant Christians.....	200,000,000
Roman Catholic Christians.....	195,600,000
Greek Catholic Christians.....	105,000,000
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Total Christians.....	500,000,000
Jews.....	8,000,000
Mohammedan.....	180,000,000
Heathens.....	812,000,000
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Total non-Christians.....	1,000,000,000

According to these data one third of the population of the Earth is Christian. Especially notable is the fact that the Protestant Church has according to the estimate outstripped the Roman Catholic by more than four millions; and yet the preponderance of Protestantism appears all the greater when viewed from other standpoints. Practically Protestantism exercises the controlling influence on the destinies of the leading nations of the Earth. England, the Netherlands, the United States, and Germany are predominantly Protestant lands. These Protestant countries together with their colonies control nearly one half of the entire population of the globe. One third of all Mohammedans are under Protestant English government. The Hinduism of Hither India is entirely under English dominion. The English educational system and literature are slowly but surely opening up a new world of thought for these people; and even the Buddhism of Borneo, Siam, and Tibet, and other countries, the German writer thinks, will not be able to hold its own against this onward march of Christian civilization. In the so-called great Buddhistic countries, such as China and Japan, Buddhism is little more than an external decoration of public life, and not at all a spiritual power controlling and directing the hearts and minds of the people; and its cloisters and monasteries are the seats of spiritual and moral starvation. In this way the conditions for a rapid spread of Christian principles are present in innumerable unchristian lands, and this onward march is being materially aided by the railroad, telegraph, and steamer.

THE PASTOR—DUTIES AND DIFFICULTIES.

THE pastor—what he should be and what he should not be, his duties, obligations, and responsibilities—these are the theme of frequent and copious discourse in the columns of the religious and the secular Press. Some excellent and sound advice comes from these sources and some, perhaps, to which such praise cannot be given. We give herewith some observations and comments on the general subject of the pastor and his duties culled from the religious papers of current date:

Why a man should desire to minister to a people tired of his ministry, when he knows the fact, is a mystery. Of course it is always to be expected there will be malcontents in every church. There was a Judas in the little band of Christ. And it would not be wise for every pastor at the first evidence of discontent with him personally to get up and leave. But when opposition becomes organized and keeps growing, it is usually best for all parties that there be a resignation offered. The world is wide, and if the Lord has further work for his servant, he will lead him to the place, whereas to remain may be in the interest of the devil.—*Christian Instructor*.

The supreme business of the preacher is not to entertain an audience, nor even to deliver moral lectures, but to publish the Gospel to the lost, and persuade them to accept Christ as Savior and King. This furnishes a field as wide as the most ambitious can desire, and as the most talented can fill. There is no great

gift of mind and heart but that finds its fullest employment, its largest development, and richest reward in this absorbing task. It must be a wild ambition which leads a brilliant brother to turn aside to a lower mission and take his flock pasturing in strange valleys.—*Central Baptist*.

Fisher in his catechism asks, "When may ministers be said to preach wisely?" He answers, "When in studying, or preaching, they are wholly taken up in applying themselves to the necessities and capacities of their hearers." In other words, if they preach "wisely," they will preach what their hearers ought to hear, and they will preach it so plainly that the unlearned and the little children can understand.—*United Presbyterian*.

The language of a Christian pastor should always be such as becomes a servant of the Lord. A preacher once spoke in the presence of some of his members of his study room as the place where he prepared the lies he preached, and on another occasion spoke of feeding his oxen with straw, referring to his Sunday work. Such language destroys, and that by right, all confidence in the pastor.—*Lutheran Standard*.

A minister of the Gospel is a herald. He is sent to men with a message from God. They ought to heed the message without regarding the messenger. But this they will not do. They are influenced less by the matter than by the manner and the man. Hence it is important that the minister come in the spirit of the Gospel; that he illustrate its beauty and its power in his life; that he be not only an ambassador for Christ, but Christlike.—*Herald and Presbyter*.

The pastor should especially labor to cultivate the spiritual taste, and to build up an increasing number of spiritually thriving hearers. This will be to his advantage as well as for their benefit. The more the pulpit is secularized, the less staying power has the occupant. The more sensationalism the pew is treated to, the more exacting it becomes, and the more ready it is, when its demands are not fully met, to exchange him for one of greater attraction.—*The Presbyterian*.

RELIGIOUS BANKRUPTCY OF CHINA.

WHILE all the world is shrugging shoulders at the remarkable weakness displayed by China in its contest with Japan, it is interesting to hear the estimate of the religious character of the Chinese by a student who has had opportunities for many years to know them. The estimate given by a German specialist in the *Leipzig Christliche Welt* (No. 14) will be in the nature of a surprise to the average newspaper reader. The Chinese character he speaks of in terms of high praise; but it is hampered by a religion that is nothing but tatters and rags. This writer says:

"The current opinion ridiculing China's folly is superficial. China has much wisdom, and, what is still better, China understands and appreciates the highest questions, for which the Gospel alone contains the true solutions. Only wait for the hour which God in His providence has set for this people and empire. This hour is approaching. Some years ago the people of a certain Chinese village were remodeling their temple into a school-house. For this purpose they removed the image of their idol and hoped with the silver which they had confidently expected to find in the heart of the idol to pay the cost of the structure. Instead of silver they found the heart filled with tin. This is too little known in Europe, that for centuries the educated men of China have found in their idols only tin, and not silver. Nowhere in the world are the educated classes so thoroughly materialistic, or at least atheistic, as is the case in China. The classical commentators of the Sung dynasty during the last seven centuries so thoroughly undermined the faith of the educated sections of China's population in regard to everything divine, that this faith has been thoroughly bankrupted. That which is called 'religion' in China is in reality a chaos, such as has but rarely been found in the history of human thought and life, and this can be understood only in connection with the complete decay of the Chinese type of civilization. The religious forms and moral systems of Taoism, Buddhism, or Confucianism have been compared to three serpents. The first serpent, Buddhism, swallowed up Taoism except the head. Then Taoism swallowed up Confucianism, the

third serpent, all but the head, and this third serpent, with an immense jaw, found the tail of the first serpent and swallowed up this serpent entire with the exception of the head; so that in the end only the three heads were visible, and the three religions, as the Chinese philosophers are accustomed to claim with considerable pride, became one. But what a lamentably miserable religious life this religion produces! Thousands of Chinese families at the end of each year dash honey and sugar on the lips of their kitchen household gods, so that these, in their yearly trips to the heavenly regions, may make a favorable report of the conduct of the family during these twelve months. Examples could be multiplied almost endlessly to show that the modern religious culture of China is a mere ceremonial service, and a trade affair in which the Chinaman gets the good portion and the god the poor. China is suffering from religious bankruptcy, and yet from this abyss of despair comes the cry to the representatives of Western Christian civilization for help as powerfully as it came to the Apostle Paul at Troas as from Macedonia."

In illustration of the inner weakness of the religious system of China, an authority in Chinese literature reproduces a story in which the founders of these religions, Confucius, Loatse, and Buddha, happen to meet with an eccentric man, in whose words they recognize the wisdom that represents all these systems together. They express their pleasure at this, and unite in asking the philosopher to introduce a reformation of religious life in China. The strange genius answers: "Yes, heavenly creatures, your good will delights me. But you have acted unwisely in selecting your representative. It is true that I have studied in the book of reason, of the law, and the classical literature. I know the greatness of this thought. But I am a human being only down to the loins; below there I am a stone. My strength lies in my power in disputation and arguments on the duties of mankind; but I am an unfortunate creature and am not able to transform any of these duties into actual fact and reality." The three great teachers disappeared in the depths of the Earth, and since that time nobody in China has ever heard of a human being who in his life has been able to reflect in action the tenets and teachings of these religions. This is the end of the Chinese story.

Mohammedan Degradation of Woman.—"When we think of the part played by women in the religious world of Christian life; when we remember how women have come to the front in every progressive movement in Christian lands; when we think of their place in art, in literature, in the functions which give the delights of music, entertainment, and festive pleasure to society; when we note how in such nations women are honored and protected;—then we begin to realize that some immense power must have entered the society where women were once secluded, degraded, and oppressed. Exactly the opposite of all this is witnessed in the whole Mohammedan world. This alone accounts quite sufficiently for the decadent history of the faith which Mohammed planted. A religion which perpetuates the degradation of woman is doomed, and it is dying. Indeed, every country is at this moment under a fatal blight where polygamous institutions flourish. This is the secret of the strange condition of Turkey and of Persia. Society is paralyzed by the absence of any sentiment in favor of the elevation of the female part of the community. The Koran, which contains so many noble inculcations, yet fatally brands woman with the stamp of complete inferiority. In doing this it sinks morality, purity, and society itself under a deadly weight. Some curious Englishmen and a few eccentric Americans some time ago tried to make themselves famous by importing Mohammedanism into England and the United States. The attempt at a new sensation was a complete failure. The world has no place for a new faith of that sort."—*The Christian Commonwealth, London*.

If a Christian church spends \$200,000 upon a meeting-house when one equally serviceable and almost, if not fully, as beautiful could have been built at the same time for \$100,000, it should pay a tax upon a portion of its valuation. Pass a law allowing church property to go untaxed up to an amount representing what may fairly be considered a reasonable expenditure for a substantial, tasteful, and fully equipped church building, but tax all excess above this amount, as representing only needless luxury, and no harm will result.—*The Congregationalist*.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION CUPS.

THE arguments in favor of the use of individual communion cups are strongly set forth in *The Congregationalist*, editorially and otherwise. Rev. Andrew W. Archibald, D.D., of Hyde Park, Mass., gives five reasons why the individual cup should be favored, the chief reason being that based on sanitary considerations. Dr. Archibald is fortified in this view by John E. Butler, a prominent physician of Boston, who cites cases in his own experience and that of other physicians where disease has been contracted through the medium of the communion cup. In conclusion Dr. Butler says:

"Even if such illustrative examples were lacking as respects the risk involved in the use of the common cup, I should still advocate its abandonment, basing my action on this principle: When of two equally appropriate and practicable courses of action one is attended with a possible, even tho a remote, danger of disease-transmission, and the other is absolutely devoid of such danger, it is the part of wisdom to pursue the latter rather than the former course."

The articles by Dr. Archibald and Dr. Butler are followed by a page of brief testimonies from pastors of churches where individual cups have been used, all strongly in favor of the custom. One of these pastors, Rev. R. A. Genge, of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio, writes:

"We have been using individual communion cups for one year. Our service consists of glass cups, about forty on each server, and each containing about a tablespoonful. We feared that the new method would cause delay, but from the first it has required less time than the old. Each deacon who passes the cups is followed by another who collects them, and the service proceeds orderly and expeditiously. Our fellowship is just as close as before; the 'tie that binds' just as strong. With the individual cups there is a sense of sweetness and cleanliness that gives great satisfaction. We are not repelled by the thought of tobacco and saliva and polluted breaths and disease-germs. We are more than satisfied by the trial, and nothing could induce us to go back to the old method, which is at best contrary to good manners and good health."

The Congregationalist's own view of the question is thus stated:

"We have thought favorably of the change on the ground that it approves itself to the best medical judgment of the day as a wise sanitary measure, but we recognize the fact that this is not a reform which is to be forced upon the churches sooner than it commends itself to their reason and Christian sense, least of all is it a matter to be hotly debated. Nor is it a question concerning which the opinion of this or that man, who looks at it purely from a theoretical point of view, counts as much as the conviction of those who have had a chance to watch the practical operation of the system proposed."

On the general question of the use of individual communion cups, *The Watchman*, of Boston, is inclined to take a conservative view. It does not attach much value to the argument about danger from contagion. "Sensible people," it says, "do not need to have a scientific training to know that this whole bacilli theory is outrunning all reason." In conclusion it says:

"And yet, if the conviction is general in a congregation that it would be more in accord with propriety to adopt the individual cups, we should say let them be procured. But it is injudicious to make too serious a church discussion over such a matter; it is dishonest to magnify the evils of the old practise in order to secure a change; and when people are as well informed about a subject as they are about this one through the Press, a minister who will urge one method or the other upon a congregation against its convictions is lacking rather noticeably in wisdom."

THE gospel needed by our age is not a gospel of pageantry and sentimentality, but the gospel of Jesus Christ, which is characterized by reality, individuality of appeal, spirituality, and divinity. Melodramatic representations will minister little consolation in the shadows of sore trouble, and render small help in the stress of a great temptation.—*Northern Christian Advocate*.

MARION CRAWFORD'S CATHOLICISM.

IT seems that the Roman Catholic Church is not as well satisfied with Mr. Crawford as he is with it. *Munsey's Magazine* indicates the following passage in "The Ralstons," wherein Mr. Crawford, masquerading as *Paul Griggs*, describes himself:

"A man of letters and considerable reputation, who was said to have strange views upon many subjects, and who had about him something half mysterious. . . . *Griggs* disclaims having had anything to do with modern Buddhism. But he had somehow got the reputation of being what people call a Buddhist when they know nothing of Buddhism. As a matter of fact, he happened to be a Roman Catholic."

The magazine makes the following observations:

"But the Roman Catholics are insisting that Mr. Crawford is not a good one. He writes stories which they consider might bring discredit upon the Church. One of his latest creations is an Italian nun who allowed a lover to burn a dead body in her cell as her own, and then eloped with him to Scotland. Catholic writers have severely criticized this story. What amounts to more in the mind of the general reader, it has been called a plagiarism. Somebody has hunted out an old magazine and shown the general lines of the same story. Mr. Crawford has an answer for both criticisms. The story was true. His aunt told it to him, and it was she who was the author of the old magazine tale."

"The Catholic Church calls attention to George Parsons Lathrop and his wife, who was Rose Hawthorne, the daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, as the proper sort of literary Catholics. They are converts to Romanism of the last few years. It is not hard to imagine Nathaniel Hawthorne's daughter as a Catholic. He always carried, unconsciously perhaps, some of the feelings upon which that faith is based. The mystery of the soul appealed to him."

RELIGIOUS BREVITIES.

THERE is dew in one flower and not in another because one opens its cup and takes it in, while the other closes itself and the drop runs off. So God rains goodness and mercy as wide as the dew; and if we lack them it is because we will not open our hearts to receive them.—*The Lutheran*.

THE Church that interests itself in spreading the cause will surely grow strong. The Church that seeks its selfish interests by confining its works and efforts to itself will inevitably become weak and ultimately will die of inanity.—*Methodist Recorder*.

"IF we are to live after death, why don't we have some certain knowledge of it?" said an old skeptic to a clergyman. "Why don't you have some knowledge of this world before you come into it?" was the caustic reply.—*The Ram's Horn*.

WORK joined to temperance and virtue is the cure for poverty. To give a poor man chance to work is often the most needful first step in his salvation, temporal and eternal.—*Cumberland Presbyterian*.

THE life and light of divine truth shine brightest where the windows of the soul are kept clean and clear, so that the truth may enter without obstruction.—*Indiana Baptist*.

THE Church should be "high" in exalting Christ, "low" in saving the degraded, and "broad" in comprehending the truth.—*Christian Standard*.

NOTES.

THAT American newspaper device, known as "the interview," seems to be more popular with the leading religious weeklies of England than with any other class of publications in that country. Interviews with prominent people of the day on topics of religious interest are a regular and valuable feature of *The Christian Commonwealth*, *The British Weekly*, and *The Christian World*. Strangely enough, our American religious weeklies rarely resort to this method for obtaining fresh and valuable information first hand.

MESSRS. MOODY and Sankey have just concluded a series of evangelistic services in the City of Mexico. Of the results of their work a Mexican correspondent in *The Evangel* says: "What the results of the eight-days meeting are no one but God knows; but one thing I am sure of—some have been converted, and some Christians have been quickened in their spiritual life and will try to be better witnesses for Christ than they have been, and that is what Mexico needs—witnesses for Christ."

DR. H. M. FIELD, of *The New York Evangelist*, has just completed his fortieth year of editorial service. The only editor of a religious weekly in this country who has served longer than Dr. Field is Dr. Monfort of *The Herald and Presbyter*. Dr. Converse, of *The Christian Observer*, has been in the editorial chair for thirty-five years.

ACCORDING to Batten's Directory there are 1,160 religious periodicals in the United States, including weeklies, monthlies, and quarterlies. More than one half of these are south of Mason and Dixon's line.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

IT has been said that nothing could be kept a secret from the Press in our days, but the development of affairs with regard to the China-Japan War proves that the agents of the Press are not as powerful as they would have us believe. The Treaty of Peace will be ratified May 8. Thus much has been made known officially, and the public will not know its actual contents until then—if they are then published. Nor are the European Governments any wiser, if Sir Edward Grey tells the truth. He informed the British House of Commons that England had not yet received the terms of the Treaty. Russia, France, and Germany were said to protest against certain articles in the agreement between China and Japan, but all we know for certain is that the three aforementioned European Powers cautioned Japan to be moderate in its demands of Chinese territory. Every item of news beyond what has been recapitulated here is guesswork, shrewd and otherwise, on the part of enterprising newspaper men. Little doubt, however, need be entertained that the Powers will exercise some pressure upon Japan, if that country endeavors to reduce China to a state of semi-vassalage. The official Press is in such cases an unfailing barometer, and the official Press expresses much jealousy of Japan's successes, and a fear that Great Britain has entered into a secret agreement with Japan, to the detriment of Continental interests, industrial, political, and financial. Thus the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"It is impossible for Japan to conclude peace without demanding some territory on the Asiatic Continent. If Japan does not claim the whole of the Liao-Tung peninsula, she will at least insist upon retaining the part where Port Arthur is situated. Japan cannot give up the scene of brilliant action of her young army. But it is very likely that Japan now enters upon a diplomatic game much more dangerous than the game of war, for she has gained tremendous advantages, and the Powers are forced to take steps for the salvation of their own interests. That England should stand aside is not strange. She does not do so from friendship for Japan—England cannot view calmly the cession of such important strongholds as the Pescadores, Formosa, and Port Arthur—but her political position is just now one of entire isolation."

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*, Berlin, says:

"The Government is certain to assist every endeavor on the part of European Powers to strip the Treaty of anything harmful to European interests. The German squadron in the Far East will be strengthened immediately, in order to protect our commercial interests."

The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, is certain that

"The Treaty of Peace drawn up between China and Japan will be subjected to a very thorough examination on the part of the Powers. Some of its paragraphs will probably not be approved of, as they would be likely to strengthen the anti-European hegemony in Eastern Asia."

The foregoing seems to indicate that Germany will only interfere if Japan attempts to exercise exclusive control in China; but Germany will not take the initiative. France seems equally unwilling to act alone. The official *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"This is a turning-point in history, and France should figure in it. Will Russia allow Japan to annex a part of Manchuria? Can France, as an Indo-Chinese Power, can England and Germany, sit still and see Japan become the sole master of the sea-road to China? It is certainly of the greatest importance that the Powers should combine to revise the treaty."

The Russians are more aggressive. The Czar has, perhaps, failed to forget the wound which a Japanese fanatic inflicted upon him during his visit to Yokohama. The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg,

urges the immediate annexation of Manchuria and Korea. The *Kronstadscky Viestnik*, Cronstadt, declares that the Mikado's Government has closed his ports to foreign fleets of considerable strength and has informed the Russian Admiral Alexcaieff of this decision. The *Viestnik* advocates immediate hostilities, as Russia would be at a disadvantage later on, owing to the extreme northern position of her naval port Vladivostock, and the difficulty experienced in sending troops. Evidently Russia is determined to obtain her share of China, including the long-coveted seaport. The well-informed *Politische Correspondenz*, Vienna, says:

"Russia is firmly resolved not to allow the cession of Chinese territory on the Continent. She would regard such cession as a danger to the security of her Siberian possessions, and contrary to Russian national interests. Should China consent to the cession of continental territory, Russia will protest, at first diplomatically, and subsequently by other means. Japan is already expecting such a protest, which is proved by the massing of Japanese troops in Korea, near the Russian frontier. Russia, however, has also received reinforcements, and others are on the way, so that her forces on land and sea enable her to make her voice heard in Tokyo. It is absolutely certain that Russia will not shrink from entering into a serious conflict with Japan, in case her wishes can not be attained by any other means."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfurt, says there is extreme distrust of England in St. Petersburg. It is not quite clear upon what this distrust is based. England is resigned to the fact that Japan has become a great Power and can not be bullied. The English Press has a keen scent for everything of advantage to the country, but if there is a secret understanding between Great Britain and Japan, the English papers have not been let into the secret. England is probably only "the dog with the bad name" in the present case. *The Pall Mall Gazette*, London, says:

"Our Government will do well to remember that whatever is Russia's ground of action, ours is firmer. Our stake in the Pacific is infinitely greater than hers. If Russia is to be indemnified sevenfold, surely England must be seventy-sevenfold. We tried more than any one to avert the war; alone we endeavored to forestall its most perilous issues. We shall not be left out now in the final settlement."

The Times, *The Standard*, and *The Daily News* express themselves in a similar manner. Some papers speak of Japan in a very friendly manner as "our natural ally," but commercial interests have something to do with that. England does not wish to fight Russia's battles, that is all. In the language of *The St. James's Gazette*, London:

"If Russia does not like the Japanese in Manchuria, Russia can turn the Japanese out. Let Russia and Japan settle it between themselves, while we act the part of the judicious bottle-holder. Whether Russia beats Japan or Japan beats Russia we shall be none the worse. If one or both menace our interests, it will be time enough to take a hand in the game. But meanwhile it is difficult to see why on Earth we should anger Japan and make an enemy of this rising and ambitious Power in order to save Russia the annoyance of having an inconvenient neighbor on a frontier where we have no concern whatever."

RUSSIA'S PREPARATIONS.

THAT a war between Russia and Japan would not come unexpected to the latter country is proved by the tone of its Press. "Do those countries who engage in a secret diplomatic plot against Japan," asks the *Kokumin-no-Tomo*, Tokyo, "believe that Japan has not courage enough to engage in another war, like Prussia, who defeated Austria and then engaged in a war with France?" And the English papers published in Japan side with her in this impending struggle with the great northern Power. The *Japan Gazette*, Yokohama, whose anti-Japanese attitude during the war with China was a matter of some com-

ment, now views the situation from a different standpoint, and enumerates the forces at the disposal of Russia in the case of an outbreak of hostilities. That paper says:

"The military authorities at Hunchun on the Amur River report that there cannot be less than 60,000 Russian troops under arms on the northern banks of the river, and that great stores have been gathered there. Some anxiety has been felt by the Imperial Court at this news from the northeast provinces. The entire Chinese and Manchu troops in that vicinity cannot exceed 4,000 men, but there are some 15,000 military colonists who can be enrolled at any time. All these things, exaggerated tho the Chinese reports may be, indicate beyond possibility of a doubt that Russia is about to make a move, and a very determined one. That it is not against China is clear. China has no fleet, and she could not oppose the Russian forces on land if she wished to do so. The foe that Russia is preparing to meet must be either a combination of England and China, or Japan alone. We do not believe that it is England. The English authorities are perfectly cognizant of the Russian movements, yet instead of showing symptoms of activity they are relaxing the vigilance displayed last Autumn, and lessening the Chinese fleet instead of making it more powerful. On the other hand, the Russian squadron was to consist of four cruisers of the first rank, six cruisers of the second rank, six gunboats, two torpedo-cruisers, and four torpedo-boats, all these, with a battle-ship as flagship, under command of Rear Admiral Alexcaieff. The crews of these ships number nearly 5,000 men. If China were the Power that Russia wishes to intimidate, no further augmentation of the fleet would be necessary. Yet, in spite of apparent imminence of complications with Turkey owing to the Armenian atrocities, the Mediterranean fleet has been ordered out: one ironclad, two first-class cruisers, and one gunboat, the crews numbering 2,000 men, under command of Rear Admiral Makaroff. Moreover, it is stated that six additional vessels are to be sent on special service, and that special service undoubtedly refers to work in the China seas. Russia will then have two battle-ships, nine armed cruisers, nine second-class cruisers, seven gunboats, and six torpedo-boats in these waters, or thirty-three warships in all. To challenge Japan, such a force would be necessary. It is not, of course, inevitable that a collision will occur, since Japan may consent to an amicable arrangement, giving Russia all she requires, without fighting. But if Japan adopts that course, she will in a few years regret her determination. When the Siberian railway is completed, Russia will not be content with the small sop she would probably gladly accept now, and Japan will find a nation on her frontiers of far different caliber from the one she has so easily defeated. A struggle for mastery between Japan and Russia must, sooner or later, occur, and for that struggle we believe Japan to be better prepared to-day than she can ever be in the future."

THE ENGLISH IN CYPRUS.

IN view of the possibilities of a permanent British occupation of Spanish American countries, it is interesting to note how the nations which have come under British rule at a comparatively recent date are satisfied with their masters. From Egypt many complaints are heard concerning the behavior of British officials, over-taxation, and vandalism, such as the wholesale burning of mummies as fuel for railway engines. But most of these complaints come through French channels, and the French are jealous of England. The Greek inhabitants of Cyprus, however, seem as little pleased with their English masters as the Egyptians or the Boers. The recent news that the English intend to evacuate Cyprus has led M. C. Chryssaphides, a Greek writer, to review their rule of the island in *Le Correspondant*, Paris. England, it must be remembered, agreed to pay the Sultan 90,000 pounds sterling a year toward a settlement with his creditors. The British Government endeavored to obtain this sum from Cyprus, in addition to the expenses of administration. The attempt resulted in a failure. The island is not as rich as it was thought to be, and the British Parliament has been forced to make an average yearly grant of 30,000 pounds to cover the

deficit. Even with this the population regard their burden as unbearable. M. Chryssaphides writes:

"Since the English set foot in Cyprus, the island has visibly declined in prosperity. The Cypriotes hoped that English rule would be an improvement upon that of the Turks, whom they certainly do not love. They remembered that the Ionian Islands had been ceded to Greece by England, and they hoped that Gladstone, the grand philanthropist, would remain in power long enough to unite them with the mother country as well. They were speedily disillusionized, their hopes vanishing one after the other.

"Under Turkish rule the Government certainly showed itself indolent in improving the conditions of the island, but, on the other hand, the people paid little taxes, and in case of a bad harvest or a public calamity, the Sultan always showed himself lenient. The arrival of the English changed all this. The lower ranks of Turkish officials were paid 300 to 400 piasters (\$12 to \$16) per month, and they made their salary do. Even the higher branches were not paid more than 1,000 piasters (\$20). The lower English officials receive 25, 30, and 40 pounds sterling (\$125 to \$200) per month, and they treat the Cypriotes like a conquered people, are hard, overbearing, egotistical, and inhuman, not to speak of the higher officials, who are paid fabulous salaries if compared with the meager resources of a place like Cyprus. In the raising of taxes the English are more inhuman and more tyrannical than any big or little king in Asia or Africa, barbarous or half-civilized."

The Cypriotes do not suffer altogether in silence. They have protested to the Governor, have addressed their complaints to the British Government, to the great English papers, who are supposed to take up the cause of the oppressed, to Mr. Gladstone personally, and to the Queen herself. Such complaints are not taken notice of in the slightest degree, any more than the protests of other small countries which England has "administered" financially. The Boers of the Transvaal sent deputation after deputation, until Sir Garnet Wolseley told them that their country would remain British "as long as the Sun shines in heaven," when they rose up and drove the English out. Mr. Chryssaphides quotes some of these letters "in case the English journals should deny the truth of his assertions." We select the following:

"It is only necessary to read the papers of Cyprus to form some idea of the many complaints of the inhabitants against English administration, which does nothing to aid the inhabitants, but assists the usurers who force the poor country folk to sell their fields and cottages for a song, in order to repay money which has been lent at 200, 300 and 500 per cent. per annum. The English do nothing but gather taxes, which have been doubled and tripled since they came to Cyprus; on the other hand, security of life and property has much decreased and nothing is done to regulate the watercourses, in spite of the terrible inundations which devastate the island, and altho the people have offered to work without pay in such a cause."

Another correspondent thinks that it would be well if those who believe Egypt administered to the benefit of her people were to visit Cyprus. The Cypriotes extend to the Egyptians their commiserations as fellow sufferers. However, Cyprus is to be given up. But it must not be imagined that the island will simply be returned to the Sultan. No, England wants a better and richer pearl among the islands of the Mediterranean and one better adapted to form a base for naval operations. England wants the island of Crete, and she will easily get it unless the Powers interfere. The English Government, says M. Chryssaphides, will argue with the Sultan as follows:

"Crete is useless to you; not only does the island fail to bring you anything, but it costs you considerable money to keep the people in order. If you favor the Christians, who form five sixths of the population, the Mohammedans are dissatisfied, and if you favor the Mohammedans you break your agreement with the Powers, according to which you are bound to give the Christians equal rights with their Mohammedan fellow citizens. Cyprus, on the other hand, is of greater advantage to you from a military point of view. The population of Cyprus is smaller than that of

Crete, but it is subdued and tranquil; and we will pay you the 90,000 pounds as before. We will also hold a fleet in readiness to intercept the Russians if they should send their cruisers against you from the Black Sea. It is of greater advantage to you that Crete should be an English possession than that it should go to strengthen Greece, your hereditary enemy.

"The Sultan will argue thus: 'If I have to lose Crete some day, I may as well cede it to England, and ameliorate a little the state of my finances.'

"There is, of course, the little question of ceding 200,000 Christians to the Turks, but that does not bother England as long as it is to her advantage.

"England will say: 'We have not infringed upon our declaration that it would be wrong to retrocede any people to Turkey. We only exchange 200,000 souls for 300,000. The change is to the advantage of the Christians in the Ottoman Empire.'

"And Europe? Europe will be content to make a platonic protest. Has she not protested against the occupation of Egypt these thirteen years?"

WHY GERMANY CHANGED HER POLICY.

UNTIL recently the German Government preserved an attitude of strict neutrality in the struggle between China and Japan, in accordance with public opinion, which applauded the Japanese for their pluck and dash. A few solitary individuals, however, warned the Germans that this friendship for the Japanese is decidedly against German interests. Next to England, Germany has the greatest commercial interests at stake in the Far East, and Japan's successes threaten these interests. Among the most influential persons who hold this view is Herr v. Brandt, for many years German Minister to China. He has been consulted on the subject by Emperor William. He is said to have converted the Emperor to his views, and his opinion may yet take hold through the influence which the Emperor wields. In his latest work on the future of Eastern Asia, as reviewed by the *Tageblatt*, Berlin, Herr v. Brandt expresses himself as follows:

"Japan does, indeed, wish to humble and weaken China, but she does not intend China to become dependent upon Europe. Japan follows the maxim 'Eastern Asia for Eastern Asiatics,' and will probably manage to agree with her adversary for a long time. Russia will not be satisfied with Port Lazarew and Northern Manchuria, as this would not be sufficient recompense for an exclusion from the Yellow Sea. England is chiefly concerned for the trade of Southern China; if Japan receives Formosa, England will have to increase her forces in the Far East. France cannot view calmly a Japanese occupation of Formosa on account of her Tonkin possession. Besides, France would probably assist Russia to please that Power. That Spain will suffer may be confidently expected. The Mikado's Government will make an attempt to seize the Philippine Islands at no very distant time. The old adventurous spirit will be awakened in the Japanese, the same spirit which, during the Seventeenth Century, led them to undertake expeditions against Siam, Burmah, the Malaysian islands, and Southern China. Japan has made use of European progress to the fullest extent, but she will give nothing in return. On the contrary, she will ruin all European industrial enterprises by underselling them, and will become a competitor of Europe on her own ground, as will also China, especially in the cotton industries. Chinese loans will be, for a long time to come, the best possible way of placing German capital, but all industrial undertaking must be warned against, unless backed by political influence. Germany has shown strict neutrality during the conflict between China and Japan, and it has even been said, in official circles, that Germany has only economical interests at stake in the Far East, no political ones. The latter assertion is probably on a par with those which deny that we want colonies and that we will not subvention our steamship companies. If our economical interests are threatened, we will become convinced that a little political influence is very useful. Our merchants and manufacturers in Eastern Asia have a right to demand protection. And this can only be obtained by a concerted action on the part of the Powers, else Asiatic diplomacy will always be victorious. The idea of a 'United States of Europe' is often ridiculed, yet it contains the only chance of Europe to defend her commercial, industrial, and political interests against the Asiatics."

WHO ARE THE CUBAN INSURGENTS?

PAIN is not, usually, a country where the newspapers may publish what they please, and the same may be said with regard to the Spanish colonies. When, therefore, the Havana papers published nothing favorable to the Cuban insurgents, their news was regarded as untrustworthy, while the despatch of troops under the command of so celebrated a leader as Gen. Martinez Campos gave the rebellion considerable importance. It would seem, however, that General Campos has really been sent to put a stop to these periodical marauding expeditions, once for all, and not because the insurrection bears an alarming character. Private advices to European papers picture the insurgents as much less formidable than we in the United States at first thought them to be. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Hamburg, quotes their number as follows:

"Emilio Giral, white, 200 men; Bernardo Camacho, white, 100 men; Victoriano Garzen, white, 400; Perico Peri, white, 1,100; Edwardo Dominguez, 200; Alfonzo Goulet, colored, 500; Louis Bonne, colored, 200; Victoriano Hierrezuelo, colored, 200; Quintin Banderra, colored, 1,000. Together, 3,900 men, and 1,900 of these are said to be armed with rifles; the others have smoothbores and machetes (long knives) only. The rebels do not possess artillery. They avoid battles with large bodies of troops, but fight well if brought to bay. The insurgents have begun to torture persons against whom they have a spite; they also burn plantations, and even villages."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfurt, receives news which is corroborated by the United Press correspondent in Havana. The latter writes in the main as follows:

"Censorship is only exercised with regard to incendiary articles, and cipher despatches must be accompanied by the key for the benefit of the Government. Otherwise the papers in Havana are not molested. They publish news from the seat of war, and the *Caricatura*, Havana, has a special artist with the troops. The Government does not attempt to suppress unfavorable news, and sensational messages to the United States are generally suppressed. The rebellion certainly has made no headway for more than a month. There is no Provisional Government, and no fight worth the name of battle has taken place. With the exception of the province of Santiago de Cuba, the few persons attempting a rising were quickly arrested. The well-off Cubans showed no sympathy with the plans which Marti and a few other New York enthusiasts laid before them. A few young men of good family joined the rebels, but when they discovered that their leaders were bandits and colored men, they returned and gave themselves up to the authorities. They were treated very gently; a few were imprisoned for a short time, most of them were set at liberty at once. No doubt the prompt arrival of reinforcements from Spain prevented many who sympathize with the rebels from joining them, especially as between 8,000 and 10,000 volunteers have been organized to defend the cities against the rebels. In the province of Santiago de Cuba the insurgents have greater chances, as that part of the island is very mountainous. The leaders coming from Fortune Island, Jamaica, Haiti, and the United States easily find a following in Santiago de Cuba. Bands of 50 to 200 men are organized, but they are poorly armed, and hope everything of the yellow fever. Spurious news of battles won by the insurgents is manufactured in Tampa and Key West. The fact is, there has not yet been fought a real battle, and not a single city has been taken."

General Campos has been received right royally in Havana. His troops were feasted by the population, the Havana volunteers waiting upon them. The General received deputations from the volunteers, fire department, and other organizations. He said that he did not underrate the insurrection, but hoped to suppress it before the rains set in, and declared that non-combatants would be protected in all cases.

ITALY is threatened with a ministerial crisis which would affect the Triple Alliance. If Crispi is forced to resign, Signor Zanardelli will probably become Premier. He is a friend of France, a confirmed Irredentist, and hates the Austrians. The alliance with Austria is therefore little to his taste.

A HUGUENOT DEVICE.

SOUTH AFRICA, as well as America, had its Pilgrim Fathers. They were Frenchmen, Huguenots, Protestants forced to fly from their country because of religious persecution. Many devices were resorted to for the purpose of misleading the Catholic officials appointed to prevent Protestant services. The *Zuid Afrikanische Tydschrift*, Capetown, prints a curious piece of poetry, evidently composed for this purpose. It runs as follows:

" J'abjure de bon cœur
Luther, ce grand docteur,
Oui, j'abandonne en forme
Luther et sa réforme;
Je combattrai toujours
Luther et ses discours;
Il faut que j'exterminé
Luther et sa doctrine;
Dieu destine à l'enfer
Les enfants de Luther.

" Le Pape et son empire
Est l'objet qui m'attire;
Est la messe et sa loi
Ont tout pouvoir sur moi;
Les feux du purgatoire
Me préparent à la gloire;
Est le Pape et sa cour
Est mon plus grand amour;
Rome et ceux qui la suivent
Au ciel toujour arrivent."

Roughly translated these verses read thus:

" I abjure with all my heart
Luther, the great teacher;
Truly I renounce in all form
Luther and his reform;
I will always combat
Luther and his sermons;
It is necessary to exterminate
Luther and his teachings;
God has destined for hell
The followers of Luther.

" The pope and his realm
Is what attracts me;
Mass and its rules
Have much power over me;
The (doctrine of) purgatory and its flames
Prepare me for glory;
The Pope and his court
I love most earnestly;
Rome and her followers
Ever enter heaven."

Although these verses praise the Pope, their tone is not very reverent. But they may be made to have an altogether different meaning, if placed side by side, thus:

" I abjure with all my heart
Luther, the great teacher,
Truly I renounce in all form
Luther and his reform
I will always combat
Luther and his sermons
It is necessary to exterminate
Luther and his teachings
God has destined for hell
The followers of Luther

the Pope and his realm;
is what attracts me;
Mass and its rules;
have much power over me;
The (doctrine of) purgatory and its
prepare me for glory; [flames;
the Pope and his Court;
I love most earnestly;
Rome and her followers;
ever enter heaven."

A PETITION FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN RUSSIA.

SOME Russian journalists and writers have taken a step which must create much interest throughout the world. Ninety "men of the pen" have signed a petition to the Czar, asking that the Press Laws, with the accompanying Censorship, be abolished. They advocate the French code in the prosecution of offending newspapers. The petition has been duly presented to the Czar by Adjutant v. Richter, but no answer has yet been obtained, and its chances are small. The text of the petition is in the main as follows:

The Press Department continually persecutes writers, and uses its power to please persons of high rank, to the ruin of the Press and of literature in general. Thus one Minister demands that nothing should be said about the cholera, another that no mention should be made about the liquidation of a bankrupt insurance company, and the Press Department is ever ready to

accede to these personal wishes, under pretense that the welfare of the State demands such a course. According to law, the Press has a right to criticize the actions of Ministers, and is, in fact, allowed to exercise it, with the exception of things regarding the Minister of Interior, who nevertheless is the greatest blunderer of all. If the slightest attempt is made to criticize his actions the offending paper is warned that its publication will be stopped, and this without explanation or reason. The petitioners therefore beg that the publication of a newspaper should not be made dependent upon the permission of the Press Department, but that every citizen may have the right to issue a journal whenever it pleases him, and should only have to announce the new publication to the Press Department, and further that the Press should be entirely free regarding the choice of matter for publication.

The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks there is little, if any, hope that the Czar will consider the petition, either by a revision or abolition of the present rigorous laws. The paper gives its reasons for this pessimistic view as follows:

" What is rather unfortunate for the petition is the fact that it has been signed mostly by persons who do not bear a very good political reputation, and who, under the present rules, could not possibly obtain the permission of the Press Department to publish a newspaper. The only publishers who signed the petition are those of the *Novosti* and the *Petersburgskaja Gaveta*; and there are hardly any journalists or writers of note. The only exceptions are Bilbassow, formerly of the *Galos*, the lawyer Spassowitch, who is not in much favor with the Government on account of his Polish sympathies, and Grigorovitch, the Russian Berthold Auerbach."

The petitioners at first hoped to find some influential person willing to back their petition. But all refused, even General Danilovitch, formerly the Czar's tutor and a man known for his liberal tendencies.

In the Sudan.—The average reader is hardly aware that Italy's fight with the fierce tribes who follow the flag of the Mahdi is quite as large an affair as the unsuccessful attempt of the British to conquer the Sudan. Yet the number of troops engaged is quite considerable, and the Italians have not, as yet, met with any serious reverses at the hands of the Dervishes. The *Riforma*, Rome, gives some particulars of the forces which are opposed to each other in the neighborhood of Kassala. One of the Mahdi's generals, Ahmed-el-Fadil, has 5,000 men under his command, 500 of which are cavalry. Osman Digma has 4,000 men, 1,000 of which are cavalry. The whole forces of the Mahdi are thought to number rather more than 22,000, of which 10,000 are armed with modern rifles, and 1,500 are mounted. The Italian commander has 8,000 men to oppose this force, but as he has possession of Kassala and Agordat, he is really in an advantageous position to receive the attacks of the Mahdi.

FOREIGN NOTES.

DOWE'S "bullet-proof" armor, which made such a stir a year ago, is almost forgotten. The inventor asked the Prussian authorities not to reveal his secret, and exhibited himself until Frank Western accidentally wounded him. Western now tells how the armor was made. It consisted of a mattress of very fine steel springs, packed between two pieces of cloth, and backed by a steel plate. The German authorities, of course, refused to buy the "invention," but Dowe and Western made a pretty penny by public exhibitions.

M. GUSTAVE LAGNEAU has published an important book, in which he objects to modern school education. He believes that while special and superior aptitudes for culture should be cultivated, there is a danger in giving mediocrity—the majority of men and women—a high and elaborate education at the expense of their health, and without profit to them, while it renders them unfit for the lower kind of work for which nature evidently intended them.

JAPAN, in anticipation of a serious struggle with Russia, is purchasing war-vessels wherever they can be obtained, as the ships ordered recently in England and Germany could not be finished until next year, and would probably be held back by neutral Powers. The ships captured from China nevertheless form such an important addition to the Japanese fleet that she is able to meet Russia on nearly equal terms.

THE *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, mentions Dr. v. Thielmann's appointment as German Ambassador to the Washington Government as "a very happy choice." Commercial and industrial questions, says the paper, play an important part in the relation between the two countries, and, as Dr. v. Thielmann has studied such questions very thoroughly, he will be able to prevent friction between Germany and the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT THE MARQUIS DE CASTELLANE THINKS OF AMERICA.

THE Marquis de Castellane, who recently came to this country to witness his son's marriage to Miss Gould, spent fifteen days with us, and he now supplements the "impressions" of his countrymen, Max O'Rell and Paul Bourget, concerning the United States, with opinions of his own, formed during that brief but busy sojourn. We find the Marquis writing about us in the *Revue de Paris* for April. He seems to have found in America very little to suit his tastes and some things to seriously condemn, one of these being our pursuit of "The Dollar," another the corruption of our public officials, and another our inferior literature. He is not guilty of many extravagant misstatements, but occasionally lapses, as when he speaks of the swift little tug-boats of

New York Bay "sometimes drowning people with the utmost indifference." He objects to our tall buildings, as violations of architectural beauty.

Here are the first impressions of the Marquis on arriving:

"New York does not resemble any of the cities of our continent. Everything in it is the result of the double principle established, on the one hand by the persecuted Scotch, the liberty of the individual; on the other



MARQUIS DE CASTELLANE.

hand, by the escaped emigrants of all the poor families of the world, the thirst for money.

"On arriving in New York, one does not have the sentiment of arriving among a people; no expression indeed is more false than that of 'American people.' The American nation is not one that has grown out of its own soil, developed gently and gradually from tradition to tradition. It is a reunion of men without ancestors. Some come from Great Britain, the others from Asia and Africa, from Brandenburg and Italy, from France and Russia. It is only an agglomeration of individuals who have brought to the same country the same love of independence, the same thirst for wealth. Where is the European sentimentality? Where is the refinement of taste? Where is the religious happiness to be found among a society born in this fashion?"

The Marquis notices the absence of cabs, and criticizes "that unsightly creation but essentially practical affair," the elevated road, where trains fly with "incredible speed." In relation to our hasty way of doing things he writes:

"There is not a building in New York which is not provided with an elevator. Often there are two, sometimes three. They do not move up from the ground with that majestic prudence of the hydraulic cages in Paris; they send you up from the first to the fourteenth story like an arrow, and they precipitate you with the same rapidity from the fourteenth story to the ground floor. It is steam and electricity which give them this giddy speed; to the busiest man in the world there is nothing he cannot have. On the other hand, the European visitor, not affected by the fever of business, finds that he is sent up toward the sky a little too quickly, and that they throw him back again to the Earth rather too rapidly. The only cause for this incredible speed was the desire to gain time, no matter at what price, even at the risk of one's life. The stockbrokers and other business men cannot lose a minute. And all America is only one vast place of business."

The Marquis finds that Americans are urged to "the conquest of money" by the instinct of enterprise transmitted by their ancestors, who came here from the old countries and risked their little fortunes "in the hope of creating and founding something." He observes that we take no repose; that we never stop in our hot pursuit of gold until we fall. Next he notices the absence of imposing funeral processions. We quote again:

"Concentration of the American brain on two ideas—the wish to be free and the seeking of a fortune by work, has not failed to impress upon the race certain physical characters, certain marks. Without being of exceptional beauty, the race is vigorous. One feels that it is young. The men walk briskly and boldly, without nonchalance. They are supple, fond of open-air sports, they are fond of horseback riding, swimming, and yachting. The women are neither painted nor covered with rice powder, nor are they anaemic. All or almost all of them have superb complexions; they are tall, and very few appear in ill health. But in vain one seeks upon their faces the expression of their sensations or their sentiments. Certainly, and perhaps happily for them, they have not been initiated into the refinement of sensibility, into the cerebral ecstasies, into artistic enthusiasms. Their souls, too, have only gravitated since their childhood around the two ideas which have animated their father, and which will animate their husbands: the passion of independence and the passion of work. The physiognomy of their children, like their own, will inevitably be bold and well cut. The characteristics of American beauty are pride and curiosity, as those of the French beauty are grace and submission."

We are next assured that "everything and everybody in America is judged by money value," and that in all things "there is a regular tariff, to which is only lacking a bulletin board in the official exchanges." Notwithstanding this harsh view, the Marquis says:

"I have jotted down these features of the American race which appear more noticeable in New York than in any other city. Far from criticizing them, one must, if not admire them, at least regard them with the most anxious curiosity as to distinctive indications of the world of the future. When one respires that air of vitality, when one sees close at hand the practical working of the law of supply and demand, without restrictions, without red-tape administrations, without vexations of any kind, one feels that the tree of life of democracy is found and that all those who want shelter under another foliage are doomed to disappear. Liberty! Liberty! The liberty to go and to come, to think, to undertake, to will, in a word, to be one's own master in all and for all! One feels a certain melancholy in thinking that this beautiful country of France is an old country, very old, very refined, admirably administered, but that its life-blood is weakened even by its resignation to petty enterprises and mediocre fortunes. Viewed from New York, France appeared to me as the Faubourg Saint-Germain of the world; it is something, but it is not enough."

Castellane finds that the President of the United States is "almost as powerful as an absolute king, with power to veto the decisions of the chamber elected by universal suffrage, choosing his ministers to suit himself, governing in case of need, and without any one daring to hinder him against the majority of the representatives." He finds our Senate "essentially corrupt," and our Representatives "without authority, without social standing—a species of employees recognized in advance as being unfaithful even to those who appoint them."

Speaking of society ("le monde") in America, the Marquis says:

"What in France is limited by birth, talent, certain situations of honor, is limited by nothing on the other side of the Atlantic. The Americans take no interest in the matters of art, they cultivate letters very little, and there is, practically speaking, no official world, functionaries being regarded by them with horror. Therefore, he who would undertake to portray American 'society' would waste his time. . . .

"American 'society', like that of every nation, participates in the vanity that is inherent in the human race. God has created a native emulation among His creatures. Each instinctively

wants to rise above his fellows. Pride, which they say was the first cause of all our ills, is at the same time the vice and virtue of civilization in proportion as it becomes refined. There is no doubt that America, as she becomes older, will create, voluntarily or not, an aristocracy. It will be neither military nor landed; it may be capitalistic; I think rather that it will be commercial. Venice is a republic of merchants, prouder and more exclusive than the peers of England. But in this happy country, it will be the manners and not the laws which will draw up the rules for society.

They will find in the course of the centuries to come a solidity which those of the European nations have not known."

One of the most "interesting investigations" of the Marquis during his stay in America was "to see how the most practical and the freest people on the face of the Earth like to be informed about its own doings and those of the entire world." He is astounded at the magnitude of newspaper enterprise, exclaiming that "the American who throws his eyes on his paper before going to his office is as familiar with the physiognomy of Berlin or Constantinople, the state of their money-markets, and the scandals of their alcoves, as he is of those of New Orleans or of Philadelphia."

The Marquis's apprehension of the truth in relation to the success of "the sensational book" in America is exhibited as follows:

"An English novelist, whose origin and name is French, M. Du Maurier, known in London and consequently celebrated in the United States, recently published a four-hundred-page novel called 'Trilby.' This young literary tradesman, scenting the American curiosity, entered upon a plot to raise the price of each copy. To succeed in the enterprise, the assistance of the American News Company was necessary. His notoriety being sufficient, this assistance was not refused. The author and the company therefore agreed to raise the price of 'Trilby' from 75 cents to \$1.75. In less than three months, more than 100,000 copies have been sold in the United States, and the cooperation of the two partners has produced eight hundred and seventy-five thousand francs. These are fantastic figures that no European publisher has ever known."

The Marquis closes by saying:

"Curiosity in the American is innate. Neither he nor any of his fathers have known any restraint. They care little for Peter or Paul. They think for themselves. It is true they don't think much, and that, outside their god Dollar, they have scarcely any other God. But the former has always taken care of them, and without doubt will do so still. It will take longer to 'dedollarize' America than it has taken to dechristianize France."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Phosphorus in Vegetable Structure.—Dr. Polacci, in *Malpighia*, states that phosphorus is present almost universally throughout the tissues of plants of every description, and that it seems to be absolutely indispensable to vital action. The ovules and pollen-grains are the parts of the flower in which it is most plentiful, the nuclei of the reproductive cells being much richer than the vegetative. It is also stored in the embryo of the seed.



"THE SAME THIRST FOR WEALTH."

"Where is the European sentimentality? Where is the refinement of taste?"—Marquis de Castellane.

—*Times-Herald, Chicago.*

IMPERIAL PHARAOH NOTHING BUT "DRIED FISH."

MODERN irreverence of the "high and mighty" has never been more strikingly illustrated than recently in the custom-house of Cairo, Egypt. We quote from *The Christian Herald*:

"Brugsch Bey, the famous explorer of the tombs of ancient Egypt, who discovered the mummy believed to be that of the Pharaoh who oppressed the Israelites, recently found another mummy, on the coffin of which was the royal cartouche, indicating that the body was that of one of the Pharaohs. He was delighted with his discovery and with great care packed it up for conveyance to Cairo. On arriving at the railroad station he was directed to have his 'luggage' put in the luggage-van. The Bey was concerned about its safety and insisted on its going in the car with him. The officials consented on condition that the fare was paid as for a living passenger. Brugsch Bey accordingly paid Pharaoh's fare, and the mummy went in the passenger coach. At the custom-house of Cairo a new difficulty arose. The custom officers demanded duty. The Bey explained that the package was the mummy of a Pharaoh and that no duty could be levied upon it. But the officers were convinced that it might be made dutiable under some category, and they searched their lists for a suitable class. Finally, they decided to charge for it as dried fish, on which a duty is imposed. The Bey scorned to contend about the small charge involved, and the mummy having been weighed and the duty paid, the dead body of Pharaoh entered the capital of Egypt as a package of dried fish. With such contempt did they treat the body of a potentate who in his lifetime doubtless received the homage of all who came into his presence. In his case with startling force were the words of the prophet fulfilled that the terrible ones shall be despised and shall become as chaff. (Isa. xxix. 5.)"

GENERAL GRANT'S DEVOTION TO HIS WIFE.

THERE is no one better qualified to speak of the private life of General Grant than his intimate friend and pastor for many years, Bishop John P. Newman. The Bishop is contributing to *The Omaha Christian Advocate* a series of "Personal Recollections of General Grant." In the issue of April 27 he speaks of the home-life of General and Mrs. Grant in Washington, and tells how husband and wife were the happy supplement of each other, their characters blending in perfect harmony. From New York Bishop Newman follows the stricken General to Mt. McGregor, and there reverently lifts the curtain on a part of the touching closing scene. He writes:

"How tender was that scene in the early dawn of an April day when all thought the long-expected end had come; when he gave her his watch and, tenderly caressing her hand, said, 'This is all I have to give you.' And the dying hero whispered: 'I did not have you wait upon me because I knew it would distress you, but now the end draws nigh.' It was this love for her that lifted his intellect above the ceaseless tortures of a malignant disease and threw oblivion over the scenes of excruciating pain that he might write his personal memoirs that she should not want when he was gone.

"He thought not of himself, but of her. To his son he said: 'I hope mother will bear up bravely.' To quiet her anxiety he said: 'Do as I do; take it quietly. I give myself not the least concern. If I knew the end was to-morrow I would try just as hard to get rest in the mean time. Go to sleep and feel happy; that is what I want to do; I am going to try for it. I am happy when out of pain. Consider how happy you ought to be. Good-night!'

"When she thought to divert his mind from his suffering by recalling the victories of the past he briefly replied: 'This is the anniversary of the battle of Vicksburg. I hadn't thought of it before. It has been an important date to us on two occasions. One when our only daughter was born, and, subsequently, when we had a grandson born on that day.'

"One of the saddest and tenderest of all these scenes which I witnessed during his long months of suffering was one night on

Mt. McGregor when all supposed the end had come. The pulse was gone; the brow was cold; the eyes were closed; when suddenly he aroused himself and called for pencil and paper. What great thought did he desire to communicate? What memorable victory to recall? It was an expression of deathless love. 'Out from the swellings of Jordan' he had rushed back to the shores of life to write this tender message to his son: 'Wherever I am buried promise me that your mother shall be buried by my side.' It is all a wife could ask; it is all a husband could wish.

"When he was dead, there was found upon his person a letter addressed to his wife. It came to her as a message from the spirit world. It was found secreted in his robe, enveloped, sealed, and addressed to his wife. He had written it by times; written it secretly, and carried the secret missive day after day during fourteen days, knowing that she would find it at last. In it he had poured forth his soul in love for her and also for their children."

SHALL WE LIVE UPSTAIRS OR DOWNSTAIRS?

IT seems almost absurd to say that one's lease of life depends to some extent upon whether he lives on the first or the second story, yet recent observations compel us to conclude that the death rate varies considerably with even so small a difference in elevation as this. The case is well stated in *The National Popular Review*, Chicago, in an article entitled "The Effect of Floor Elevation on Mortality," from which we quote the following passages:

"M. Korosi, the Hungarian hygienist, has lately investigated the effects of living in cellars, ground floors, and upper floors upon the duration of life. He found that the dwellers of cellars lived to about 39 years and 11 months; those on the ground floor to 43 years and 3 months; those on the first and second floors lived to 44 years and 2 months, while those on the third and fourth floors lived only to 42 years. All things being otherwise equal, the observations of M. Korosi may be accepted as showing the different effects upon longevity by the different selected plane of residence. The air of cellars or basements is never healthy, nor can such localities be ventilated except at considerable expense; this also implies ground air and ground moisture contamination, aside from the inability to remove the additional contamination arising from the animal exhalations of the persons living there, along with the heavier ground air from the street and yard that of necessity pours down into such spaces. Those living on the first and second floors seem to enjoy the longest lease of life; this is as might be expected from the greater freedom that the air of those floors enjoys from foul gases, microbes, and germs, animal emanations, and from street dust. Much here depends, however, upon the character of the stairs; a steep, hard stairs tends to shorten the duration of life, while an easy, low-step stairs, broken by easy landings at every eight or ten steps, will lengthen its duration. The spiral stairs, winding screw-like up in a narrow cylindrical space, are life shorteners. These stairs save space and destroy life, and are quite common in many parts of Europe, and where one has to climb them to the third floor the exertion is slowly but surely telling. The effects of stair-climbing are visible in the two years of less life enjoyed by the inhabitants of the upper floors.

"These observations tally with those of Strassmann of Berlin, with the exception that in Berlin the basements give less mortality than the immediate street floor, which speaks well for the humanity of the Berlin microbe. In Berlin the basements are occupied by a well-to-do class, whereas in Budapest, the point observed by M. Korosi, the basements are occupied by the very poorest. We should not neglect to observe that those who can afford a first or a second floor flat are those who, as a rule, are better clothed, better fed, and capable of surrounding themselves with better hygienic conditions than the poorer of either the basement or of the upper floors. The dweller of the two first floors are, besides, persons better off in the world and not as likely to suffer any physical ill effects due to occupation as their less fortunate fellow mortals on the other floors, although we cannot overlook the fact that these better-favored ones probably do more worrying and that they are apt to suffer more from disease of the kidneys and of the circulatory system that arise from worry and

anxiety; these favored ones would also be more likely to fall victims to acute brain or nervous affections than the others. So that were we to people the first and second floors with the less worrying and less perplexed but poorer class, the length of life of these would probably go far in excess of the 44 years and 2 months."

AMUSING SIGHTS AT FRIEDRICHSRUH.

IF all accounts are true, there is little wonder that Bismarck was so outworn by friendly demonstration on the occasion of his late birthday that he publicly begged his emotional admirers to desist from any further manifestations of regard. Notwithstanding the rebuke of the Reichstag, the whole German nation seems to have turned itself into an exhaustless cornucopia and to have emptied itself at the feet of the old Chancellor. *The Saturday Review*, London, sketches the ludicrous side of the great birthday celebration, going so far as to say that "the reverence of the ordinary German is usually lacking in dignity." We quote from this pen-sketch as follows:

"As the students returned to the station, they passed huge piles of packing-cases and crates bursting with the provisions which German gratitude had sent as presents to the true Father of the Land. Cheeses from two hundred pounds in weight to half a dozen ounces: a hundred and forty dozen cheeses of different sizes and sorts; and sausages of all dimensions, from the one twenty-three yards long and of proportionate thickness, that required a crate to itself, down to the one that came in a letter and provided a meal for the birds. Here were over a dozen immense salmon, and there piles of *pâté de foie gras*, cases of apples, barrels of oysters, pots of honey; on this side, a tank containing living carp, on that tarts and eggs, for all the world as if Friederichruh were a beleaguered fortress. Over a thousand bottles of wine, cider, beer, liqueur, and cognac were provided; more than five thousand cigars, with pipes of every shape and quality, and five thousand matches. Some admirers of the great man at Luebeck sent him enough confectionery for the rest of his life, in the shape of a copy of the Niederwald monument molded in macaroon biscuit. Nor was the outward man neglected: the Prince was overwhelmed with mantles, cloaks, and rugs; helmets, slippers, and swords; warm stockings and hot-water bottles. Eighty-three utterly obscure individuals, burning with the desire to shine in reflected glory, dedicated their photographs to the hero. And literary vanity was not behindhand in the race. Thirty German authors were ruthless enough to send copies of their complete works, while eleven others, more merciful, presented him with selected tomes; penholders and inkstands, too, were to be counted by the dozen. The religious element in Germany was represented by a batch of Bibles; and an old lady of self-sacrificing turn of mind kindly contributed a funeral wreath she had intended for her own grave. Nor did the grateful Teuton forget to provide the hero of the empire with a pleasing occupation for his leisure hours. No less than 120,000 letters were showered upon him in commemoration of the festival. If we calculate that he worked at them ten hours a day, and allowed three minutes for each letter, it would take him about three years merely to read this correspondence. Surely Goethe was right when he spoke of vulgarity as being the besetting sin of the German, and when he praised Schiller for 'his freedom from the slavery that binds all of us, the slavery of life's commonness.'"

WHEN JOAQUIN MILLER WAS A GIRL.—"Upon a time," says *The Chap-Book*, "Mr. Joaquin Miller, having for the moment nothing to occupy him, wrote out a full and entirely new account of his life. Autobiographies were a favorite pastime with him, and once in so often a new one regularly appeared, differing materially from its predecessor, and introducing fresh and vividly imaginative matter. This particular life was in his best vein, and was profusely illustrated. A copy was given to one of his daughters with the suggestion that her father's life should be studied and known, and that her father was a man to be loved and revered. The child looked at the volume. She turned the pages until she reached one especially fine picture. Seated on a horse, careering wildly across a desolate plain, was Joaquin, clad in a pseudo-Indian costume, with a broad sombrero on his head, and very long hair floating far behind him in the wind. The child looked long and intently at the picture—examined it critically—and then, with a reverence and adoration altogether undreamt of, labeled it:

'Joaquin Miller when he was a girl.'"

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed an increase of \$1,962,900 in surplus reserve, making the amount stand at \$27,233,575. Loans expanded \$4,407,800, while deposits increased \$10,397,600. Specie increased \$1,524,300, and legal tenders increased \$3,038,000. Circulation decreased \$1,900.

Call loans on stock collateral were made this week at an average of 1½ a 2 per cent., and the supply was plentiful. The lenders of money on time have met the views of borrowers, and rates have been reduced, but demand is only fair. Quotations are 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and 3 a 3½ per cent. for five to six months on good Stock Exchange collateral. Large amounts have been loaned to New York city and to Boston and other cities at the East, which are borrowing in anticipation of taxes. Some of these loans, maturing in October or November have been made at 2½ per cent., while others have been made at 3½ per cent. There has been some Boston paper maturing in November offered at 2½ a 3 per cent. Very choice six months' single names have sold at 3½ a 4 per cent., and one lot having seven months to run was placed at the same rate. The supply of dry-goods, grocery, and miscellaneous commercial paper, though good, is insufficient to meet the inquiry. Quotations are 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety-day indorsed bills receivable, 3½ a 4 per cent. for four months' commission house names, 3½ a 4 per cent. for prime four months, 4 a 4½ per cent. for prime six months, and 5 a 6 per cent. for good single names having from four to six months to run.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

	May 4.	April 27.	Increase.
Loans.....	\$484,912,400	\$480,504,600	\$4,407,800
Specie.....	69,728,200	68,203,900	1,524,300
Legal tenders....	89,254,900	86,216,900	3,038,000
Deposits.....	566,998,100	516,600,500	10,397,600
Circulation.....	13,197,900	13,199,800	-\$1,900

*Decrease.

—*The Journal of Commerce*, May 6.

The State of Trade.

The manifest improvement in many lines of general trade has resulted in an increase in the volume of business, notwithstanding the impending idleness of 9,000 Rhode Island worsted-mill operatives and many in other industrial lines.

Industrial unrest now takes the form of striking for higher wages. This week about 50,000 industrial employees, principally coal-miners and cotton and woolen-mill employees, have struck, and the tendency does not seem to be checked. About 3,000 people are reported to have obtained higher wages without striking.

Bullish influences continue to rule the New York stock market. The trading, while somewhat broader, is still mainly professional, but on any concessions, whether produced by realizing or by short sales, fresh buying appears in sufficient volume to cause further improvement in prices. A number of leading stocks have touched the best figures since January 1, 1895, the movement in such industrials as sugar and United States leather being particularly striking. London has been a purchaser, though interest in American stocks there is confined to professional interests. Bonds are firm but less active. Foreign purchases of securities weaken exchange rates, demand sterling being \$4.89. Silver is a little lower on the doubts about peace in the East created by the attitude of Russia toward Japan.

There are reported 206 business failures throughout the United States this week, against 231 last week, 179 in the week a year ago, 248 two years ago, and 166 three years ago.—*Bradstreet's*, May 4.

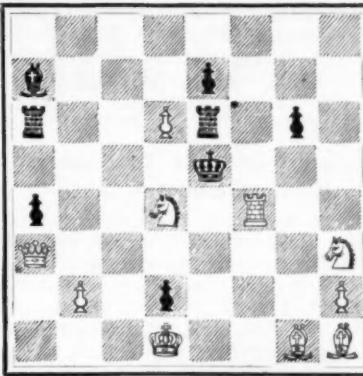
CHESS.

Problem 53.

FIRST PRIZE, ENGLISH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on K 4; B on Q R 2; R on K 3 and Q R 3; P on K 2, Q 7, K Kt 3, Q R 5.



White—Ten Pieces.

K on Q sq; Q on Q R 3; Bs on K Kt sq and K R sq; Kts on Q 4 and K R 3; R on K B 4; Ps on Q 6, Q Kt 2, K R 2.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 57.

White.	Black.
1 Q—B sq	R x B
2 Q—B 4 mate	
1	Q x R
2 Q x Q mate	
1	K x Kt
2 Q—B 5 mate	
1	Kt anywhere
2 Q—B 6 mate.	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Streed, Cambridge, Ill., who write: "Superb! The loyal Queen hastens to the side of her regal spouse, and all danger from the apparently crushing blow of K x Kt is happily averted. Attacked by four hostile pieces at once, she is nevertheless as secure as though ensconced in her own fortress surrounded by her own trusted comrades in arms—and the day is saved."

No. 59.

White.	Black.
1 Q—Q 4	P x Q
2 R—B 7	K—B 4 or P—Q 6
3 R—Q B 7 mate	
1	K—Kt 2
2 R—B 7 ch	K—R, Kt, or B sq
3 Q—R 8 mate	or
	(2) K—R 3
3 Q—Q R sq mate	or
	(2) K—B 3
3 R—Q B 7 mate	
1	K—Q 2
2 Q—Kt 4 ch	K—Q sq
3 R—B 8 mate	or
	(2) K—K sq
3 Q—Q B 8 mate	or
	(2) K—B 3
3 Q—Q B 8 mate.	

Correct solution received from M. W. H.; J. H. B., Collinsville, Conn.; G. Y. Thompson, Beaumont, Texas; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed; F. H. Johnston; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; J. R. Cowles, Sherman, Texas; G. A. Betournay and A. E. Forget, Regina, Canada.

A mistake occurred in the setting of Problem 61. The Black Ps should be on K 3, K B 2 and 4.

S. C. Simpson, of San Francisco, writes us that

the last issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST that he had received at the time of writing was that of April 6. We are glad to give publicity to the fact that he sent us the correct solution of three of the most difficult problems we have published—53 ("The Bristol,") 54, and 55 ("The 400").

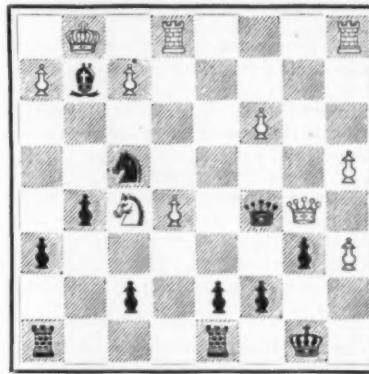
An "Evans" Worth Studying.

The following game was recently played in the New Orleans C. C. and W. Club:

EVANS GAMBIT.

MR. LEE.	JUDGE LABATT.	MR. LEE.	JUDGE LABATT.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 Castles	Q—K 2
2 K Kt—B 3	Q—Kt—B 3	14 KR—K sq	P—Q Kt 3
3 K B—B 4	K B—B 4	15 Q Kt—R 3	P—Q R 3
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	16 Q Kt—B 2	Q B—Kt 2
5 P—Q B 3	K B—Q 3	17 Q Kt—Q 4	Castles Q R
6 B—Q 4	K Kt—B 3!	18 P—Q R 4	K Kt—K 3
7 Q B—Kt 5	P—K R 3!	19 Q Kt—B 5	Q—Q B 4
8 Q B—R 4	P—Kt 4	20 Q—K 2	Kt—B 5
9 Q—B—Kt 3	K Kt x P	21 Q—B sq	Q B x P
10 Q B x P	K B x B	22 K B x P ch	K—Kt sq
11 K Kt x B	Kt x Kt	23 Q—Kt 5	and we have
12 Q P x Kt	K Kt—B 4	24	the following:

White—(F. J. Lee.)



Black announced mate in seven moves. How did he do it? Send your solution.

LEGAL.

Leaseholds—Termination and Surrender.

The Chicago Law Journal is running a series of valuable articles on the law of "Landlord and Tenant," in which are gathered together all the lot decisions on that subject. Regarding the termination and surrender of leaseholds it is said that "upon the expiration of a lease, it is the tenant's duty to surrender possession though no demand is therefore made. The pendency of negotiations for a lease of demised premises, under an agreement to extend the term of the original lessee, which fail and are abandoned, will not justify the lessee in holding over so as to relieve him from his covenant to yield up to the lessor the possession of the premises at the end of the term, even though the original lessor may have received a check for the first month's rent, pending such negotiations, which was returned on the failure of the parties to consummate the new lease. Poppers v. Meagher, 148 Ill., 192. By the terms in the lease in Stern v. Thayer, 57 N. W. R., 327, the lessee was prohibited from assigning the lease, and from letting or subletting any part of the premises. It is also provided therein that should the premises be vacated and remain unoccupied for 15 days consecutively, the lessor was requested and authorized to reenter and to relet them, and apply the moneys received toward the rent accruing under the lease. These conditions, says the Court must be kept in mind when considering the testimony upon which the trial Court acted when directing a verdict; and as the lease was in writing, necessarily, and created an interest in lands for a period exceeding one year, it could only be surrendered by a written instrument executed with the formalities attendant upon the execution of the lease, or by operation of law. Gen. St.,

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1878, c. 41, § 11. There was no attempt to show a written surrender, so the only question before us is, was there evidence introduced in defendant's behalf tending to prove a surrender by operation of law, which can only take place where the owner of a particular estate has been a party to some act, the validity of which he is by law afterward estopped from disputing, and which would not be valid if his particular estate had continued. *Smith v. Pendergast*, 26 Minn., 318, and cases cited. As will be seen by this definition, a surrender by operation of law can only be built up by invoking and relying on the doctrine of estoppel. The effect of a surrender of this character is to terminate the relation of landlord and tenant, and with it all of the obligations of the parties to that relation. When there arises a condition of facts, voluntarily assumed, incompatible with the existence of the relation of landlord and tenant between parties who have occupied that relation, there is a surrender of the lease by operation of law. *Bowen v. Haskell* (Minn.), 55 N. W., 629. Any acts which are equivalent to an agreement on the part of a tenant to abandon and on the part of a landlord to resume possession of demised premises amount to a surrender of a term by operation of law. *Talbot v. Whipple*, 14 Allen, 177. In that case the tenant left the premises with the manifest intent to abandon, and the landlord took possession with the manifest design of accepting the abandonment. All such acts, however, as bind the parties to a surrender of this character must operate by way of estoppel, and must be acts of notoriety. *Lyon v. Reed*, 13 Mees. & W., 285.

This subject is very fully discussed in "Kerr on Real Property," in which especial attention is given to "farm leases," which includes, of course, leases of houses and lots, and is said to be an admirable treatment of the subject.—*Chicago Law Journal*, 168.

Apartment Houses—Injury in Elevator.

In the recent case of *De Alba v. The Freehold Investment and Banking Co.*, the defendants owned a certain building in Swanston Street, Melbourne, called Nicholson's Chambers, and the plaintiff in May, 1893, occupied as its tenant a suite of rooms on the third floor where she carried on her business of a photographer. Access to the rooms was by a flight of stairs and by a lift. The lift was provided with a safety gear, the object of which was to stop the lift if in descending its speed exceeded a certain limit. But this safety gear appeared to be too sensitive and sometimes stopped the lift when the speed was not accelerated; the lift in such cases would become jammed and occasionally was only released with some difficulty. The lift was worked by water-power, and in order to cause it to ascend it was necessary to pull downward a rope which passed through the car of the lift; the effect of this was to open a valve which admitted water under a high pressure to the cylinder and thus forced the car upward. It appeared that this valve leaked slightly and caused the lift to "creep" upwards, but no evidence was given to show what was the rate of this "creep." The lift was worked up to the hour of 5 P.M. by a servant of the defendant, who at that hour locked the lift and delivered the key to the steward of the Celtic Club, another tenant of the defendant, who then put the lift under the charge of their servant. The plaintiff swore that she was unaware of this change. On the day in question between the hours of 5 and 6 P.M. when the lift was under the control of Cullimore, a servant of the Celtic Club, the plaintiff and her husband were descending in the lift, it suddenly stopped in such a position that there was a space of about 3 feet between the floor of the lift and the ceiling of the floor below of the building. Cullimore pulled the rope downward and upward several times, but the lift would not move. A ladder was brought by which M. De Alba descended to the floor below, and the plaintiff then proceeded to

False Economy

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descend in the same way, when the lift suddenly ascended and the plaintiff's head was jammed between the floor of the lift and the ceiling, and the plaintiff was injured. The Court held that the plaintiff and other tenants used the lift by invitation of the owner at all times when the lift was running, whether under the control of the defendant's servant or some other person, and that the plaintiff having been placed in a position of peril by reason of the jamming of the lift which was due to the defendant's negligence, was entitled to recover damages from the defendant for injuries received in attempting to escape from that peril. But *quare*, whether this would apply to a member of the public using the lift under the like circumstances.—*Australian Law Times*, 137.

Illegitimate Children—Inheritance Under Statute.

The Supreme Court of Kentucky has recently held in the case of *Croan v. Phelps*, that a statute making illegitimate children capable "of inheriting and transmitting an inheritance on the part of or to the mother," does not permit collateral relatives of the mother to derive the estate through her. This case is reported in 23 L. R. A., 753, with a note appended in which the whole subject of inheritance by, through, or from illegitimate is exhaustively treated, from which it appears that the rights of such children have in modern times been greatly enlarged by statute.

Bar of Debt by Statute—Sufficiency of New Promise.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has recently held that a statement by a debtor to a creditor that "You need not be afraid of me. I will pay you everything I owe you. I will pay you every cent," is not sufficient to remove the bar of the statute. The Court say: "A promise to pay a debt barred by the statute, to remove the bar, must specify the amount of the debt, or furnish some basis on which the amount can be definitely fixed. Several distinct conversations in regard to a debt barred by the statute cannot be considered together to determine the sufficiency of promises made therein to remove the bar."—*Patterson v. Newer* (Pa.), 30 Atl. Rep., 748.

Current Events.

Monday, April 29.

Secretary Herbert orders two warships to Nicaragua to protect the lives and property of Americans in a revolution which is believed to be impending there by American residents. . . . A negro, suspected of murder, is lynched in Butler County, Alabama. . . . The Norwalk (Conn.) Mills Company restored the scale of wages which prevailed before the depression. . . . A police census shows that the population of New York is 1,849,866.

President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, receives a proposition for a settlement of the difficulty with England in two weeks' time through the good offices of this country. . . . Cuban insurgents are defeated by Government troops. . . . Japan has not replied to the Powers, owing to the Mikado's illness. . . . The Liberal Government is sustained in a motion, in the House of Commons, by a majority of 22, and the remainder of the session is to be devoted to Government business.

Tuesday, April 30.

The Treasury Department states that the deficit for the fiscal year to date is over \$45,000,000. . . . Baltimore garment workers strike for an increase of wages. . . . The Minnesota Iron Company, which owns all the mines on the Vermilion iron range, announces a 10 per cent. increase of wages. . . . A cut in the price of oil is made by the Standard Oil Company.

The Nicaraguan Government offers to pay the indemnity to England in fifteen days if Corinto is evacuated and the British warships are withdrawn. . . . Another Cuban band of insurgents is defeated. . . . Japan is said to be making active preparations for war; she is determined not to yield to Russia.

Wednesday, May 1.

The Spanish Minister at Washington states that the commander of the Spanish war-ship had been rebuked for the firing on the *Alliance*. . . . Ten thousand miners go out on a strike in the Pocahontas coal region in West Virginia. . . . Several strikes are ordered for higher wages in various parts of the country. . . . The Paige Tube Company of Warren, O., announces a 10 per cent. increase of wages. The situation in Nicaragua is unchanged; Eng-

land has not yet accepted the offer of President Zelaya. . . . There are a few May-Day riots in Europe, but, as a rule, the day passed quietly. . . . The Oscar Wilde jury disagree, and another trial will be held.

Thursday, May 2.

At the dedication of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce speeches against silver are made by Comptroller Eckels and Mr. Depew. . . . Kentucky Republican Clubs hold a State Convention, but no opinion is expressed on the silver question. . . . Oil is further reduced in price. . . . The New York Senate passes a resolution extending sympathy to the Cuban insurgents. . . . The cases brought to test the constitutionality of the South Carolina election laws are argued before Judge Goff; Governor Evans denies the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. . . . Shoe manufacturers vote to raise the prices of shoes from ten to twenty-five cents a pair, owing to an advance in the price of hides.

The dispute between Nicaragua and England is settled through the good offices of Salvador, which guarantees the payment of the indemnity; England agrees to evacuate Corinto. . . . It is rumored that Japan will make some concessions to Russia and modify the terms of the treaty with China.

Friday, May 3.

A Federal Judge in West Virginia issues an injunction against the striking miners of the Flat Top region interfering with the mails or interstate traffic. . . . A Brooklyn trolley company is indicted for manslaughter for killing a woman. . . . The bribery investigation is continued by the New York Senate Committee.

England accepts the offer of Salvador to guarantee the payment of the indemnity of Nicaragua. . . . A semi-official statement appears in St. Petersburg explaining the protest of the Powers against the Eastern peace treaty. . . . A Cabinet crisis is imminent in Hungary.

Saturday, May 4.

The Cook County, Ill., Democratic Convention declares for free coinage of silver and denounces Mr. Cleveland. . . . The Washington Arch is dedicated in New York. . . . More than one hundred persons are killed by a tornado in Iowa.

Japan answers the protest of the Powers, refusing to abandon any of the concessions made by China. . . . The French capture a town in Madagascar. . . . Count Kalnoky, Premier of Austria-Hungary, offers his resignation to the Emperor.

Sunday, May 5.

All the military in Virginia is put under arms and held ready for action in case of any outbreak in the mining region. . . . Justice Jackson arrives in Washington to hear the income-tax arguments.

Corinto is evacuated by the British warships. . . . It is reported that Russia has intimated to Germany that she would declare war if Japan should refuse to yield; the situation at Formosa is serious; British and German marines are landed to protect foreigners. . . . Cuban insurgent leaders surrender.



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"For a year or two the grain and ore carrying of the Great Lakes has been employing, in constantly increasing numbers, a new form of barge called the 'whaleback'."—*Review of Reviews*, September, 1881, p. 126.

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"W. A. F.," New Brighton, S. I.: In *The Sun* of April 14 I find the following:

Inaccurate Types, Perhaps.

"To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In a review in Sunday's *Sun* of the Standard Dictionary, which I am glad to see *The Sun* recommends, as I recently bought a copy, I find several times the word 'autonyme,' singular and plural; but I do not find it in the Standard. What does 'autonyme' mean?"

DICIONARY.

NEWARK, April 15.

I also am the fortunate owner of the Standard Dictionary, which I prize very highly, and must say that *The Sun* in its very able review of the Standard Dictionary April 14, 1895, did not overestimate the value of the Dictionary. Unlike my friend "Dictionary," of Newark, I had no difficulty in turning to *autonym* in my copy of the Standard. I find it defined as a "run in" vocabulary word under the combining form *auto-*. In *The Sun's* review the word appeared several times. Were not these typographical errors? I think *The Sun* intended to use the word *autonym* as contrasted with *synonym*. Am I not right?

By a typographical error *The Sun* is made to say *autonyme* for *antonym*. It says: "We have said

that the Standard alone gives *autonyme*," undoubtedly meaning *antonym* (words of an opposite meaning) as contrasted with *synonyms* (words of a similar meaning).

Autonym is in its proper vocabulary place in the Standard, p. 92, and also *autonym* (*autonyme* is only a variant spelling) is under the combining form *auto-*, p. 142. It is defined:

1. One's own name, as distinguished from a pseudonym; also a work published under the author's real name.

2. *Ethnol.* A people's name for themselves; opposed to *ethnony*.

3. [Rare]. A homonym.

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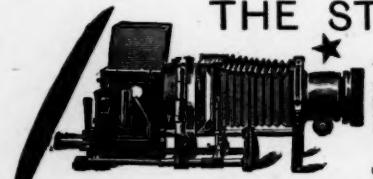
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